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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 310

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22 June 1982

CHINA REPORT
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MILITARY STRATEGY OF REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

Beijing XIANDAI GUOJI GUANXI [CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] in Chinese
No 1, Oct 81 pp 22-24, 39

[Article by Wang Qianqi [3076 0051 3825]: "Military Strategy of the Reagan Administration"]

[Text] I. Since the Reagan administration came to office, in contrast to the Carter administration, there has been an even greater emphasis on increasing military strength to engage in a struggle with the Soviet Union on a global scale. The Reagan administration has asserted: The 1980's will be an era when the danger of war will continue to increase. Due to the unfavorable status of the United States in the balance in development of military power between Russia and the United States over the past 10 years, Soviet military strength appears to have caught up with and surpassed that of America in every regard. America must, therefore, intensify its arms buildup in order to counter this situation.

The Reagan administration holds that under the conditions of maintaining parity in strategic nuclear capability between America and Russia, while it is impossible to eliminate [a possible] nuclear exchange, what is most likely to occur is conventional warfare and conflict with Russia. Relying on increased military power, Russia will in every manner possible, resort to "ever more bold" actions on a worldwide scale. This will include "training and support of armed insurrections," wielding military assistance to prop up regimes with close ties to Russia and making use of proxies such as Cuba and Vietnam, etc., even sending in troops themselves to intervene and carry out military occupations. The Reagan administration still holds that the "primary target" of Soviet strategy is Europe but for the present and foreseeable future, the "fulcrum" of conflict with America lies in "Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf." The Soviet Union will also stretch its hand toward any locales which present opportunities in Asia, Africa and Latin America, etc., especially in those places with abundant resources and important strategic locations. The Soviets will "bully the weak and fear the strong." Whenever they meet a rebuff, they will temporarily withdraw. But in the long run, they are determined in their plan to seek to "become a country with a dominating role throughout the world."

Based on the above analysis of the situation, the Reagan administration is just formulating its strategy against the Soviet Union. While this strategy

is still in the process of being worked out, its broad outlines can already be seen in the speeches of military heads and in national defense budget plans.

While the Reagan administration is continuing with some of the military strategy inherited from the Carter administration, it has also developed some of its own; the important points are as follows:

1. To Take Further Steps To Replenish the "Countervailing Strategy."

This nuclear stratagem was officially determined during the latter part of the Carter administration. Its basis still lies in the stratagem of "mutually assured destruction" and requires America to possess "adequate" strategic nuclear capability and to maintain nuclear parity with the Soviet Union so that should the Soviets launch a surprise nuclear attack, the United States would be able to give the Soviets an insufferable retaliation. The "aim" of this strategy lies in "deterring" the Soviets so that they will not lightly initiate a nuclear attack. On this basis then the "countervailing strategy" requires an additional increase in "flexibility." That is, preparations to fight any type of nuclear war, including limited nuclear wars. As the "countervailing strategy" requires enhancement of actual combat capability to hit the other side's military targets, it can have the actual effect of increasing "nuclear deterrent." The Reagan administration, planning to further substantiate the "countervailing strategy," is preparing to make an even greater effort than the Carter administration in the area of modernizing strategic nuclear capabilities.

2. To Have Preliminary Discussions To Revise the Strategy of "Conducting One and One-Half Wars" and Formulate New Strategy.

Since Nixon was in office America has favored the strategy of "one and one-half wars." That is, to prepare to wage a major battle in Europe (or Asia) but also to have the ability to wage a smaller battle simultaneously in another location. The Reagan administration has seen that the Soviet military already possesses the "ability to simultaneously fight two and one-half battles" and that the "one and one-half battles" strategy of America is already unable to meet the needs of the times; in the preliminary discussion arguments to revise strategy, the administration repeatedly indicated that countering the Soviet war challenge is a global effort and that the United States has no way rigidly to determine the number of wars it must prepare to fight simultaneously. The Reagan administration made the preliminary suggestion of being well prepared "to conduct at least two battles simultaneously" as a good plan (words from newly appointed Defense Department Secretary Weinberger.) Such conflicts could arise simultaneously in middle Europe or the Persian Gulf, or they could also arise in "areas separated from one another by vast distances"--Africa, East Asia or Central America. These conflicts may be short-term, but could also occur as long-term conventional wars; America must be prepared for all possibilities. The Reagan administration also advocates mobile and quick use of conventional forces to counter these conflicts. It was suggested that since Soviet strikes are "generally not

directed against the strongest points of American forces," should America be "forced to join in a war" she should not just limit herself to the area of direct occurrence of the attack in counterattacking the Soviets, but should at the same time seek out where "Russia is most vulnerable to attack." Wherever her weak point lies, that is where to attack, forcing her to "pay a very high price." In summation, we should plan the linking of one area of war with other areas of fighting.¹

3. To Explicitly Put Forth the Necessity of Ensuring "Superiority Over the Seas."

In contrast with the Carter administration, the Reagan administration is attaching more importance to strengthening the navy. As for naval requirements, the Carter administration emphasized protection of the sea lanes leading to Europe in the event of break out of a major war in Europe. The Reagan administration's naval strategy has as a major direction, requiring the capacity to protect the interests of America throughout the globe, as well as the ability to become a major weapon in the conduct of counteroffensives directed against the weak points of the Soviet Union at the initial outbreak of any conflict. Weinberger has stated that American provision of industrial and raw materials and the sending in of troops to foreign countries during any crisis or war, all depend on the safety of the high seas. Because of this, as far as America is concerned, control of the oceans "has a significance equal in importance to Russian control over their land territories." In this respect, parity and reciprocity are meaningless words; the United States must possess "naval superiority."² Secretary of the Navy Lehman declared, the U.S. Navy must be able to control the three major oceans--the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, as well as be able to make a northward attack on the Soviet's northern naval base in Murmansk.

4. To Further Emphasize Development of Military Relationships With Allies and Other Important Countries.

The Reagan administration, admitting that America cannot withstand the Soviets by simply relying on itself, stresses the need to strengthen the old alliances such as NATO and those between America and Japan, America and Australia/New Zealand and America and Korea, etc. They have indicated their own willingness to take the lead in expanding military preparedness but also, urge the allies to make their own efforts to counter the "common threat" through "reasonable participation" and "collective defense." In contrast to the Carter administration, the Reagan administration is placing greater emphasis on supplying military aid to countries with important strategic locations (focal points are Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf) as seen in the willingness to provide weapons, etc., to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Thailand.

II. In the early part of March of this year the Reagan administration proposed its national defense budget, seeking military expenditure appropriations of up to \$178 billion and \$222 billion respectively for the fiscal years of 1981 and 1982. In contrast to the Carter administration, military expenditures for these 2 years would increase altogether \$32.6 billion;

after deducting inflation factors, this represents an annual increase of 12.4 percent and 14.6 percent. This budget plan also seeks to continue the 7 percent actual increase rate for increasing military expenditures, making the total amount appropriated for the 5 fiscal years of 1982 to 1986 about \$1.3 trillion. This would be the largest-scale military revamping in the peacetime history of the United States.

The national defense budget of the Reagan administration calls for overall advancement of military defense plans originally formulated by the Carter administration, as well as inclusion of some new items--distinguishing features are as follows:

1. To First Pay Attention to Improving the State of War Preparedness of Presently Existing Conventional Forces.

In all Defense Department plans, allocations for conventional forces occupy top priority; expenditures for training, medical and personnel activities come next, followed by expenditures for materiel, repairs and maintenance. The increase of \$32.6 billion for 1981 and 1982 fiscal years would, for the most part, be used in these areas, with the goal of improving supplies of ammunition, fuels and spareparts, increasing the selection and purchase of conventional arms, and upgrading the training of troops in order to raise the level of war preparedness of the present troops and to strengthen the capability of sustaining a war effort. To stabilize troop morale and to retain experienced and technical personnel, preparations are being made to raise military salaries based on pay increases seen in the past 2 years.

2. To Gradually Expand Conventional Forces, Especially Troops With Quick Action Capability.

The Reagan administration is making plans to expand the military during the next 5 years by about 250,000 personnel, increasing the total number of soldiers serving the 3 branches of the armed services from the present less than 2.1 million to nearly 2.3 million. The new administration is seeking to beef up the "worldwide mobile capability" of the U.S. troops. That is, a quick-response tactical capability for any of the four major war zones (Europe, Asia, Middle East, Western Hemisphere) as well as within any of these battle zones. At present then the major concern is establishment of "quick deployment troops" targeted toward the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Expenditures appropriated to this area in the 1982 fiscal year will almost double the amount allocated by the Carter administration. The U.S. Defense Department has announced that within the next 3 to 5 years an independent command for quick deployment forces will be established, having under its command, two airborne divisions, four airwings, two detachments of Marine Corps amphibious operations units and several aircraft carrier combat groups.

3. A Plan for Large-Scale Expansion of the Navy.

The Reagan administration plans to increase the number of naval vessels from the present 456 ships to more than 600 ships, and, utilizing the aircraft carrier as the task force nucleus, to increase the numbers of battle groups

from the current 12 to 15. To do this will greatly expand ship construction plans including construction of Nimitz-level nuclear powered carriers which the Carter era failed to build. Among the various armed forces, the Navy will receive the largest allocations.

4. To Develop and Deploy Advanced Nuclear Weapons Systems.

The Reagan administration considers nuclear weapons to be the "ultimate main-stay" in "deterring" the Soviet Union, and seeks to continue to strengthen the strategic nuclear capability of the army, navy and air force "three in one." Aside from continued development of the MX mobile missile which the Carter administration already decided to build and the Trident missile submarine, there are plans to resume development and improvement of the B-1 bomber shelved by the Carter administration, and to develop a new model bomber capable of evading radar detection. At the same time, seeking further to strengthen tactical nuclear capability, it has been decided to assemble the neutron bomb, something the Carter administration would not allow, and to begin stockpiling this type of weapon domestically.

III. The resolve of the Reagan administration to expand military preparedness is greater [than the previous administration]. At a time when large cuts are being made in various expenditures of the federal government, military expenditures alone are being increased. This reflects that the Reagan administration has already brought about significant changes in shaping the priorities of national affairs. If the military preparedness plans of the Reagan administration are consistently carried through there is a possibility of attaining definite results. The actual strength of the troops would be increased and the effect of the "deterrent" directed toward the Soviets could be correspondingly enhanced. However, owing to considerable differences between the current state of the troops and strategic requirements, and difficulties encountered in areas of manpower, materiel and finances, etc., it will be difficult in the short-term to bring about marked improvements in the state of U.S. military readiness vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

1. The "Gap in Investment" Formed Over a Long Period of Time in Which Military Expenditures Fell Below Those of the Soviets Cannot Be Instantly Adjusted.

For 10 years Soviet military expenditures have been greater than those of America. Based on Weinberger's estimates, Soviet investments during the past 10 years in the areas of military purchases, construction and research and manufacturing have an accumulative total higher compared to the United States by \$35.5 billion; \$5 billion in the past year alone. Since Reagan assumed office, although military expenditures have been increased on a broad range, the Soviets have also continued to increase their military outlays. For this reason, Weinberger admits that America will find it difficult to wipe out the gap in military expenditures between the two countries before 1987. Even if there is overall smooth fulfillment according to Reagan's "economic recovery plan," Reagan must wait until 1984 before realizing a balanced budget. Under the conditions of a staggering budget deficit and having to deal with monetary inflation, the Reagan administration will encounter many difficulties if it

wants to realize fully its military budget plans. It was recently decided to reduce the 3 year 1982-84 military budget by \$21 or \$22 billion.

2. It Will Be Difficult Fully To Complete Important New Weapon Systems Within the 1980's.

If Reagan's military defense plans are effectively implemented, supplies of arms and equipment such as tactical airplanes, tanks and missiles will be improved during his term of office, the scale of the navy will be definitely increased and construction related to the 200,000 man mobile strike force will be considerably advanced, but the goal of naval expansion to more than 600 vessels will not be realized before 1990. It will probably be several years before the MX missiles can be deployed. The current state of the U.S. armament industry also is not suited to the requirements of rapid, large-scale increases in production. Following the conclusion of the Vietnam war, there was a reduction in the industrial base of America's national defense. Much of the machinery and equipment of the munitions factories is outdated; trained workers have been reduced; important raw materials are in short supply; the margin of increase in production rate has declined and delivery dates have been greatly extended. Because of this, although the Reagan administration has increased military expenditures, the problems of military hardware production cannot be resolved instantly.

3. Military Posture Toward the Soviets Will Be Difficult To Visibly Improve in the Short Run.

In the area of strategic nuclear capability the Soviets currently possess numerical superiority and have also caught up with the United States in some aspects of quality and quantity. The U.S. Minuteman ICBM's can be easily destroyed by Soviet heavy-duty missiles. This is already a pronounced problem with concern increasing daily. The only way the United States can make up for this deficiency and maintain the lead in quality and quantity is to deploy advanced strategic nuclear weapons such as the MX missile on a large-scale. In the European theater, in regard to middle and long-range nuclear capabilities, the Soviet Union already occupies a superior position. But when NATO begins deployment of the Pershing II missiles and the Cruise missiles during the latter half of 1983, the situation should gradually improve. As for conventional forces, America can still maintain and improve its quality and quantity superiority over the seas and in the air. Also, in long-range delivery capability, America surpasses the Soviets. Yet the strength of Soviet conventional ground forces greatly surpasses that of America. The decision of the Reagan team to assemble and stockpile neutron bombs will provide support to U.S. nuclear capability and offset the Soviet position of major numerical superiority in tanks. While America could obtain more allied support [than Russia,] mobilizing allies to strengthen military defenses involves numerous contradictions and difficulties. As for the general posture and future prospects of U.S. military affairs, Chairman of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jones has said: "it looks pessimistic in the short-term," "as the danger is already there, and remedial measures will take time even under the best of conditions."³ However, "taking a long-term view, we can be more optimistic." From this we can see that during Reagan's term of office

the United States will continue to adopt a defensive strategy. However, following a gradual strengthening of its military forces there will simultaneously develop various types of integrated anti-Soviet capabilities. Compared to the Carter administration era, there is hope for improvement in actual strength of the American position. (September, 1981)

FOOTNOTES

1. Weinberger, 4 Mar 81, Senate Armed Services Committee discussions (Washington International Exchange Office 4 Mar 81), Weinberger, 17 Jun 81, speech in New York at the Foreign Relations Council.
2. Weinberger, 4 Mar 81, Senate Armed Services Committee speech.
3. Jones, 4 Feb 81, Report to Senate Armed Services Committee on the Posture of American Military Affairs.

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U.S. DOLLAR: DEVELOPMENTS, TRENDS

Tianjin GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES]
in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 31-38

[Article by Xie Yao [6200 2565]: "The US Dollar: An Analysis of Recent Conditions and their Developmental Tendencies"]

[Excerpted from a 5300-word article] In 1973 the currency exchange system of the West formally changed from a fixed exchange rate based on the US dollar to a floating exchange rate system. Under this new system, although the US dollar tumbled down from a position of supremacy the entire Western world still uses it as the primary means of currency reserves, currency exchange and currency intervention. Because of the increasingly negative nature of the various factors which determine the exchange value of the US dollar, as well as the irresponsible monetary policies of the US government, for the last ten years the exchange rate of the US dollar has fluctuated wildly, creating extremely unstable conditions in currency systems of the West and severely hampering the normal operations and development of the Western economy. This is one of the most important causes of Western economic decline during the 1970s.

However, in 1979, after the second escalation of petroleum prices and implementation of the second Volker plan to save the US dollar (actually a policy of high interest rates), the exchange value of the US dollar gradually strengthened. After Reagan assumed office last year, the US dollar rose at a startling rate and now has more than recovered the exchange rate value lost since the 1970s. What are the factors which brought about this surprising recovery? What are the future possibilities for the exchange rate of the US dollar? These are question asked by the whole world because of their future importance to international currency financial markets.

The chart shows that in the 1970s, especially after March 1973 when the floating currency system was inaugurated, the US dollar had a weakening exchange rate most of the time, but also had two resurgences. The first was from a low in July 1973 to September

1979, with a peak from the summer of 1975 till the fall of 1977. The second was from the low point in the end of October 1978 till the present, with a peak from October 1980 till August 1981. Although the US dollar now is in a decline again it still is in an upward spiral. This rise, compared to the previous one, has some special features.

First, this rise in the exchange rate of the US dollar is greater than the first rise.

Second, the first rise showed an increase in value over comparatively weak currencies but in this rise still showed a decline in comparison to the hard currencies the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen, while it also showed only a four percent rise against the mark. This time there was an overall rise in the US dollar, while its rate of increase against the hard currencies greatly exceeded the adjusted average value indicies. This is one point which differed from the last time. Even though this is the case, in comparison with the hard currencies the mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen the exchange rate still was much lower than the low points in 1969 and 1971.

Third, if we make comparisons with the lowest point that the US dollar reached since 1970 (October 1978), then after the decline at the end of 1981 the level of the rate of exchange is still high, generally showing an increase of about one-fourth against several hard currencies. This was very unfavorable for the competitiveness of American goods on the international market.

Finally, in this upward trend of the US dollar, there was, comparatively speaking, a relative weakening of the currencies of continental Europe, which declined to a considerable extent, although during the period from August through December when the US dollar declined, the mark and the Swiss franc make a relatively fast recovery.

Several features cossed this resurgence of the US dollar, with the main features listed below:

- (1) In 1980-81 the American balance of international payments was stronger than any major industrialized nation except England.
- (2) In 1979 the second sharp increase in oil prices took place and because the OPEC nations have accepted only the US dollar for petroleum sales since 1975, there was a consequent increased demand for US dollars on the international marketplace.
- (3) With the implementation of the Volker plan on 6 October 1979, American interest rates rose day by day.

(4) Worsening conditions in Mid-east and East Europe countries produced a flow of currency into the relatively secure United States, and purchases of American goods helped to strengthen the US dollar exchange rate. These also were factors in the great weakening of European currencies during this rise in the US dollar.

An Analysis of Several Concrete Factors Determining the Long-Term Outlook for the US Dollar

The long-term outlook for the US dollar is not optimistic. Compared to the hard currencies the mark and the Japanese yen, its reserves are extremely weak, currency inflation is relatively high and the balance of international payments is taking a turn for the worse, despite similar weaknesses in Europe and Japan. More serious is the fact that with the decline of American power the US dollar no longer qualifies as the central currency of the West; persistence in this course will exact a stiffer price from the US dollar than the English pound paid in similar circumstances and will intensify the decline of American status. The only difference is that when the English pound departed from the stage of history the US dollar was already waiting to succeed it, while today there is no successor, which will have serious consequences for the future of the Western economy.

The Recent Condition of the US Dollar and the Monetary Policy of the Reagan Administration

Although the overall long-term picture for the US dollar in light of certain basic factors is not promising, it nonetheless will not show a straight decline but will have rises and declines in a circuitous fashion.

The US dollar reached a high point in August last year, began to decline in September, and since then generally has been in a spiral, firming up in approximately the middle third of January of this year. Because of the relative complexity of the factors affecting the US dollar recently, there is no way to make concrete predictions and it is only possible to give consideration to a few major current factors to arrive at an overall calculation.

One prominent factor affecting conditions for the US dollar is the trend in interest rates for the future. For the last two years there has been a close relationship between conditions for the US dollar and the scale of interest rates. One major reason for the fall in US dollar exchange rates was the crises which forced interest rates down.

The American policy of high interest rates can possibly provide short-term support for the US dollar exchange rates, but such methods are as poisonous as opium. The brief stimulus will create a major loss of future vitality.

If the American government continues the policy of high interest rates there eventually will be a great price to pay in politics and foreign affairs. It certainly will damage relations with American allies, perhaps even causing them to reduce military expenditures which in turn will affect the entire NATO strategy. It also might produce political and social tensions in American allies and in the Third World, thus providing expansionist opportunities for the other superpower.

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WEST EUROPEAN PEACE MOVEMENTS DISCUSSED

Tianjin GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES] No 2, in Chinese 1982 pp 7-11

[Article by Ding Yuanhong [0002 0626 3163]: "The Conspicuous Western European Peace Movements"]

[Excerpted from a 3,000 word article] During the last half of last year, large-scale demonstrations primarily in opposition to nuclear weapons and increased military outlays successively broke out in a number of nations, such as West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, Italy and France--the smallest of which involved several tens to a hundred thousand persons and the largest two to three hundred thousand. At the same time, movements demanding the establishment of a "North European nuclear free zone" in Norway and Denmark also reached a climax. Spain and Portugal saw mass movements opposing their entrance into NATO. At one time, these movements extended to all of Western Europe with a momentum which has rarely been seen there. This makes clear the intense desire for peace on the part of the people of Western Europe, and, at the same time, obliquely reflects the shaky situation there. These movements have an effect on the political situation in Western Europe and on the international scene which can not be ignored, and they have drawn serious attention from all sides.

1

Peace movements have a tradition in Western Europe. After World War II, numerous peace organizations were established in every nation in Western Europe. Mass movements in the 1950's opposing the remilitarization of West Germany and its entrance into NATO and opposing atomic and hydrogen bombs, and in the 1960's opposing the Vietnam War became quite large in scale. At the end of the 1960's and the start of the 1970's, in the period of so called "detente" between the East and the West, the peace movements of Western Europe dissipated. Their resurgence makes it clear that under the new international conditions of the 1980's, the peace movements have entered a lively period and they possess the unique characteristics of the time.

The first is that their make up is a mixed bag--numerous organizations and a collection of every kind of ideological tendency.

The second is that their role in West Germany is prominent and this effects all of Western Europe.

The third is that the movements are aimed at the two dominant nations. America and the Soviet Union--especially America--and, at the same time, to a definite extent, they are aimed at their own governments.

A neutralist mood is matched with this tendency of opposing the two dominant powers; it is spreading and has already become an important element in the present day political life of Western Europe. In a certain sense this reflects part of the public mood in Western Europe, especially that of some of the youth, who hope to break the old structure, formed after the Yalta Conference, and avoid becoming entangled in the fight between the two superpowers. This mood of neutralism is especially evident in West Germany and is related to the national desire for the unification of Germany.

That such large-scale peace movements with clear anti-U.S. tendencies and neutralist sentiments have taken place in Western Europe has caused tremors on both sides of the Atlantic. America's leaders have had to admit the seriousness of the problem, but have taken great pains to play down their significance, emphasizing that these were the actions of a small number of people and insisting that the movements were created by Soviet propaganda. To be sure, destroying NATO's plans to deploy new medium range nuclear weapons in Europe, maintaining their own nuclear superiority in the European theater of operations, dissipating West European morale and weakening the Western alliance are strategic objectives sought by the Soviet Union. They aim at the feelings of the Western European public, continually launching so called "peace offensives"--suggesting the establishment of nuclear free zones, a freeze on deployment of new nuclear weapons, the convening of talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, etc. Brezhnev himself wrote a letter to the Western European socialist parties requesting support for the suggestions of the Soviet Union.... Without question, the Soviet Union has truly fanned the flames of this round of peace movements in Western Europe and has exerted great effort to use them. But, we should also note that the peace movements are after all broad political movements with a definite mass base. They have deep roots as social political phenomena, and their decline and resurgence are closely linked to the entire international situation and the social environments of the involved nations.

The resurgence of Western European peace movements is a product of the intensified struggle between the two dominant powers, the USSR and the United States, and of the daily increasing international tensions. After entering the 1980's, the international situation became less stable, and factors that lead to war increased, due mainly to the intense fighting to secure world hegemony on the part of the two superpowers. The people in every nation in Europe, located as it is in the important strategic position between the Soviet Union and America, are deeply worried about this. Both the Soviets and the Americans have massed troops in Europe, collected vast amounts of military equipment and, in the name of maintaining a "balance," stepped up the arms race in an effort to achieve military superiority. At the same time, Europe also has the two largest armies in the world sternly facing each other. Disruptions in other parts of the world also affect Europe. If this situation with weapons poised to strike continues to develop, the result will be difficult to predict. Having

gone through two world wars, the people of Western Europe are deeply afraid of becoming involved in another catastrophe that they have no way of controlling and where they, themselves, will suffer. This concern about war breaking out is a psychological state and is especially concerned with a limited nuclear war being fought in Europe and is an important reason for the rising tide of pacifism in Western Europe. At the same time, it is what induces large numbers of the masses to participate in antiwar peace demonstrations.

This round of peace movements is a reflection of the sharpening contradictions between America and Europe and of the fact that Western European safety is at a crossroads.

3

Although Western Europe's peace movements at present are made up of many different elements with dissimilar ideas who have yet to form a united political force with an organized program and who cannot yet change the basic political policies of the nations of Western Europe, still the public sentiment they reflect cannot be ignored and their influence should not be underestimated.

First, they form a specific check on many of the national governments of Western Europe.... If there is a change in West Germany's political situation, the impact will not be felt only in West Germany. In short, because of the existence and development of the peace movements, there is an increased element of instability in the situations faced by the Western European governments.

Secondly, this round of peace movements is an impediment to America's policies toward the Soviet Union. Moreover, looking at it from a long-term perspective, it will influence the direction of future development in the U.S.-Europe alliance. The U.S.-European alliance is basic to U.S. foreign policy and is an important component of its global strategy. The United States cannot take lightly the increase in anti-American tendencies and neutralist sentiment of its European allies. On 30 November of last year, the American Government agreed to begin talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear forces in the European theater. The primary motivations behind the move from opposing so called "piecemeal proposals" to President Reagan's hurried announcement agreeing to this proposal prior to Brezhnev's visit to West Germany were to pacify popular sentiment in Western Europe and to lighten the pressure on the West European governments. If NATO plans cannot be smoothly implemented on schedule and neutralist sentiment continues to grow, then the Western defense system and the U.S.-European alliance will face a serious crisis. How to handle the relations between the nations on both sides of the Atlantic, to adopt them to this new situation, is an urgent task already facing the United States and Europe. This problem and the direction which Western Europe moves in the future in establishing its close relationships will have an extremely great impact on the entire international situation.

The Soviet and American struggle and arms race in Europe and throughout the world is still intensifying, making it impossible to avoid the basic reasons for the existence and development of the West European peace movements for quite some time and suggesting that they will continue to exist while alternately

gaining and losing in strength. Both the United States and the USSR see the intensity of the desire of the West European people for peace, and both are scheming to get the peace movements onto their own track to serve their own diplomatic strategy. Because the major theme of the peace movements during the last half of last year was opposition to West European deployment of new American missiles, they have been advantageous to Soviet hegemonist aims. But, as time passes and the situation changes, it will not only be the real threat posed by the Soviet Union that will lead to a change in the movements, but factors such as the Polish situation and the course of the U.S.-Soviet talks in Vienna will also produce their effects. Certain things make it difficult to say whether or not the development of the peace movements will continue to be advantageous to the Soviet Union. In short, the future development of this round of movements is a matter worth close attention and study.

The people of Western Europe suffered tremendous damage in two calamitous world wars, receiving severe wounds, and they intensely desire that Europe remain at peace. This is completely understandable and something with which we sympathize. Of course, it remains necessary to consider how this goal can be achieved. You can believe that through practical searches the people of each nation will each make their own contributions toward finding effective channels to oppose hegemonism, defend against the outbreak of a large war and ensure world peace.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON THE FALKLANDS CRISIS

Argentina 'Flexible' in Negotiations

OW111343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 May (XINHUA)--Argentina now does not insist on its demand for British recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands as a precondition for negotiations, said a high-ranking Argentine official today.

Gustavo Figueroa, the Foreign Ministry chief of cabinet, said in a TV interview that his country hopes to negotiate with the British through the UN secretary-general or any other person.

Figueroa said Argentina wants to make it easier for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "to sit down and negotiate" without having to say that the sovereignty over the Malvinas is Argentine.

Figueroa made it clear, however, that Argentina will "take all the precautions so the negotiations will inexorably conclude in the recognition of our sovereignty."

Observers here pointed out Argentina's dropping of sovereignty recognition as a pre-condition reflected a more flexible and more conciliatory stance in seeking a peaceful solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

Figueroa also said that Argentina is showing its maturity and tranquility.

Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez stressed tonight that his country had full confidence in the UN mediation. He expressed his "moderate and reasonable hope" for a negotiated settlement of the British-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic. He once again denied the allegation that Argentina was adopting an intransigent and obstinate stand and lacking the spirit of understanding.

Argentine Defense Actions

OW 120732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (XINHUA)--Argentina has taken action to break the air and naval blockade by the British task force in self-defense against British aggression, Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli told reporters today.

The Argentine military junta released a communique earlier today declaring that any British ship or plane found within 12 miles of its coast and heading for the zone of operation would be considered hostile and treated accordingly.

"Everything we have done is for self-defense in face of a daily intensifying aggression," the defense minister said.

He said the British bombardment of the Malvinas Islands on Monday "was intended to undermine the resistance of Argentine troops morally and physically."

Thatcher Considers 'Military Options'

OW120838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] London, 11 May (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament today that peace negotiations in the Falklands may take some time and Britain will not meanwhile close off military options.

She said there were "certain fundamental principles" Britain could not fudge in any way. "A ceasefire must be accompanied by a withdrawal to a specific timetable and in a comparatively short time...the Argentinians must not enter into these negotiations in the belief or on the condition that by the end of them sovereignty is ceded to them," she said.

Prime Minister Thatcher rejected a demand of the opposition Labor Party that no decision should be taken on the UN talks until Parliament has debated it.

A British warship attacked an unidentified vessel near the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands early today. This shows that the military action of the British task force in the South Atlantic is continuing for the third consecutive day while intense diplomatic activity to seek a peaceful settlement is under way at the United Nations.

According to the British Defense Ministry, today's action took place in the channel between the two main Falkland Islands in the early morning darkness. No details were given about the type or nationality of the ship attacked. It was only believed to be "either an Argentine patrol boat or a supply vessel." A British Broadcasting Corporation correspondent with the task force reported that following the vessel [as received] "exploded with a fireball that broke the cloud base." This indicates that it had been hit and probably sunk.

British warships continued their bombardment on Argentine positions on the islands yesterday, reportedly for a threefold purpose: to keep pressure on the Argentine garrison; to enforce the blockade by ensuring that Port Stanley airfield remains unusable for large aircraft; and to soften up the defenses to pave the way for a possible invasion.

Brazil, U.S. Support Peace Efforts

OW130744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Washington, 12 May (XINHUA)--Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and U.S. President Ronald Reagan conferred for 90 minutes in the White House today and expressed support for the mediation efforts of the UN secretary-general for an honorable solution of the Britian-Argentina conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

No joint statement was issued after the talks, but a senior U.S. Government official briefed the press later that the "focus of the conversation" between the two presidents was on the current crisis in the South Atlantic. The two leaders were concerned about the situation and hoped that an early solution acceptable to both sides could soon be found, the official said.

The official acknowledged that while both presidents supported the UN Security Council Resolution 502, they held "different positions" on this dispute. The U.S. takes sides with the British but the Brazilians support the Argentines.

Relations between Brazil and the U.S. have improved in recent years but there are still disagreements between them. The two presidents had discussed a Brazilian request for an easier entry of Brazilian sugar and other products into the U.S. market, the senior U.S. official revealed. But the request was reportedly to have been side-stepped by the U.S. side.

Figueiredo arrived here yesterday for a visit, the first by a Brazilian president in 11 years.

U.S. 'Secret' Argentina Visit

OW142030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (XINHUA)--A special envoy of U.S. President Reagan, General Vernon Walters, made a three-day secret visit here, according to Argentine press reports today.

The visit, which started on May 10, was the first made by a high U.S. official since the Reagan administration openly threw its support behind Britain in the latter's dispute with Argentina.

During his stay, the U.S. special envoy reportedly held talks with Argentine Government and military leaders on the Malvinas conflict.

Reliable Argentine sources were quoted in a CLARIN report as saying the general's visit did not produce any results.

A commentary in the paper CLARIN speculated that the secret visit had been aimed at explaining the U.S. position concerning the Anglo-Argentine dispute and conveying the U.S. hope to seek a solution which could avoid an escalation of military confrontations.

British Comments on Crisis

OW140804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] London, 13 May (XINHUA)--The British House of Commons held its fifth emergency debate on the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis here this afternoon.

During the debate, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said that the current talks at the United Nations had reached an "important and delicate stage." He mentioned a number of key issues to be tackled in subsequent negotiations--arrangements for Argentine withdrawal, the nature of an interim administration and the framework for negotiation for a long-term solution. He stressed that the withdrawal of Argentine forces was a fundamental precondition of a ceasefire and the second fundamental requirement was that the outcome of long-term negotiations on the future of the islands must not be prejudged. But he indicated that Britain was prepared to be flexible in discussing sovereignty in future negotiations.

The foreign secretary's speech was repeatedly interrupted by Tory members, some of whom were opposed to any concession on the British side.

Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher made the assurance earlier that the government was working "for a peaceful settlement, not for a peaceful sell-out". She emphasized that "no military options could be stopped by the negotiations and if there was not a settlement, the government had the power to act."

The opposition Labour Party promised continued bi-partisan support for the government's current policies and urged greater efforts to seek a negotiated settlement.

Speaking for the first time on the Falklands dispute, former Prime Minister Edward Heath called on the government to press ahead with negotiations by ignoring pressure for an invasion of the islands and not to be moved in any way by the cries of sell-out.

UN Mediation Efforts

OW150710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] United Nations, 14 May (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar declared this afternoon that "substantial progress" has been made in the search for a peaceful solution to the Malvinas (Falkland) crisis, but added that the differences between Argentina and Britain still need to be bridged.

He said: "Time is not on the side of peace. But it does not mean the negotiations have broken down."

British Ambassador Anthony Parsons, who will fly home for consultations, indicated that he is still in business and his departure does not mean the negotiations have broken down.

The Malvinas crisis dominated the discussions at the Security Council meeting this afternoon. UN sources said that Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar had briefed the council on his efforts for a peaceful solution. But the results of the private consultations have not been made public.

The UN secretary-general had many rounds of separate talks with Argentine and British representatives in the past week to seek a peaceful solution. His plan calls for a cease-fire, followed by a phased withdrawal of Argentine troops and British ships, and an interim United Nations administration. During the interim period, direct talks will be held between Argentina and Britain under the auspices of a representative of the secretary-general.

The unsettled issue now centers on sovereignty over the islands. Argentina insists that direct talks should lead eventually to its sovereignty while Britain demands that the second-stage negotiations should not prejudge their outcome. The press here said that Buenos Aires has shown some flexibility seeking only Britain's informal signal that sovereignty would eventually go to Argentina.

'Slow Progress' in Talks

OW151234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 May (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said today that "there is a slow progress" in the indirect negotiations between his country and Britain over the Malvinas dispute, "but the definitive concrete shape of the subjects being discussed is not yet in sight."

The president said this in an interview with Peruvian television. A transcript of the interview was issued by the Secretariat of Public Information.

Indirect negotiations between Argentina and Britain through the UN secretary general for a peaceful settlement of the Malvinas problem have been going on in the past few days.

The Argentine president also said, "Argentina is prepared to meet the English forces with its air and navy power ready to do battle."

During the indirect negotiations, he went on, both Argentina and Britain showed flexibility in their respective positions. He described this as a usual practice in all dialogues for reaching an agreement. He stressed that the Malvinas "were, are and will be Argentina's forever" but this point has not yet been discussed.

Galtieri also said that Argentina would request military aid from Peru and other brother countries in Latin America if it was needed.

UK Blamed for Stalled Negotiations

OW151559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said today that the responsibility for delaying negotiations on the Malvinas Islands rests with Britain, rather than with Argentina.

In an interview with pressmen here, Mendez pointed out that to strive for a dignified, just and honorable peace has always been his country's stand on its dispute with Britain. In the meantime, he added, Argentina has also done everything in its power to defend itself.

Asked whether Argentina will mount attacks as indirect negotiations are going on, Mendez said, "since an end to hostilities was called for, Argentina has launched no attacks, but has been acting in all-out, effective self-defense in face of British assaults."

He also regretted U.S. President Reagan's recent remark which blamed Argentina for adopting an inflexible attitude toward the Argentine-British negotiations.

Besides, nine of Argentina's former defense ministers, in a meeting with Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli today, pledged support for the current government efforts toward a just resolution of the Malvinas conflict.

UK Refutes Soviet Protest

OW151443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the British Foreign Office issued a statement yesterday rebuffing the Soviet protest against the British blockade of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, according to reports from London.

The Soviet protest was lodged when the Soviet Foreign Ministry received the British Ambassador in Moscow Curtis Keeble yesterday.

In his statement, the British Foreign Office spokesman said that the exclusion zone established by Britain around the Falklands "is being enforced under our right of self-defense under article 51 of the UN Charter" and the zone "remains in operation".

He also said that London was studying the Soviet statement and would decide later whether to issue instructions to Ambassador Curtis Keeble for a formal reply.

Thatcher on UN Talks

OW180756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] London, 17 May (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today Britain is making one last attempt at the United Nations this week to find a negotiated settlement of the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis.

In an interview on London's independent radio news, she said that Britain has gone as far as it can and it is now up to Argentina to choose between peace and war.

Britain's UN Ambassador Sir Anthony Parsons, after urgent consultations here, went back to New York today to have what Mrs. Thatcher termed as "one more go" at the negotiations table to seek a peaceful solution. "We shall know this week whether we are going to get a peaceful settlement or not," Mrs. Thatcher said.

The prime minister indicated Britain would use military means to take back the disputed islands if a diplomatic solution is not found.

Mrs. Thatcher's remarks demonstrated that time for a negotiated settlement is running out and her government now seems set on an intensification of military pressure, including a possible landing on the islands.

Galtieri Sees Probable Rapprochement

OW161236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 May (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said here today that his country remains ready to hold dialogues for a settlement of the Malvinas (Falkland) conflict.

"In any case, Argentina would not block up the passage because it has been seeking a peaceful settlement of the (Malvinas) conflict," Galtieri said.

The president made these remarks when interviewed by Mexican TV reporters, who asked him whether Argentina will take a flexible approach in the negotiation. Argentina and Britain are conducting indirect negotiations in New York through UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Referring to the negotiations, Galtieri said, "I think that in the next few days it is probable that some kind of rapprochement, not definitive, will arise in order to find a solution to this problem."

He said the Argentine Government hopes that "an agreement on the peaceful solution to the problem should be reached with Britain to avoid further bloodshed."

"Nevertheless, we will never abandon the view the Argentine people have insisted on from generation to generation," he said. "The sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands belonged to Argentina in the past, and also belongs to it now and in the future."

He said should Britain continue its military actions against Argentina, the Argentine people would be prepared to make greater sacrifices. "Argentina is prepared (to lose) 4,000 or 40,000 in five or six months or five or six years," he said.

"Argentina will never lower its national flag nor raise a white flag" on the Malvinas Islands," he added.

UK Accused of Stalling Talks

OW171240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez today charged that Britain is "delaying" in the negotiations at the United Nations for a peaceful solution to the Malvinas (Falklands) dispute.

He told American pressmen that "It is not so much a question of the recent British attacks as it is the delay in negotiations."

"The refusal to accept normal and reasonable dialogue is the direct fault of the Britons' intransigent position," he said.

Mendez declined to say if the British attitude was designed to play for time in preparation for an even bigger assault on the islands. He only noted that Argentina is prepared for talks and at the same time ready to repel any new attacks.

The foreign minister admitted that the next few days will be "very difficult" as the mediation of the UN secretary-general has entered a crucial moment.

Argentina, UK Resume Talks

OW180822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] United Nations, 17 May (XINHUA)--Argentina and Britain today resumed their indirect negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Malvinas (Falkland) dispute through UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

After separate talks with British representative Anthony Parsons and Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Ros earlier today, Perez de Cuellar told reporters that Parsons had informed him of the British position as defined during intensive consultations with his government over the weekend. He said he had conveyed the British position to Enrique Ros this afternoon.

"The time is not on the side of peace. Therefore, efforts to find a peaceful solution will be pursued with vigour. The next few days will be decisive," he stressed.

Neither side revealed the details about the latest British proposals. The Argentine deputy foreign minister only said that he would report this back to his government, while the British representative said that "we are still engaged in very serious, determined and urgent efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement."

The indirect negotiations were suspended for two days because Anthony Parsons was recalled to London Friday for consultations with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's war cabinet.

The talks reportedly are hung up over several points, centering around Britain's insistence that Argentina's withdrawal from the islands be guaranteed before talks begin to determine the islands' sovereignty. Argentina has demanded that negotiations lead to its sovereignty over the islands, a position rejected by Britain.

As UN mediation has entered a crucial stage, some UN observers believe that Britain's increased military actions against Argentine targets on the Malvinas Islands in the past two days have cast a gloomy shadow on the UN mediation efforts.

British Attitude Toughening

OW191242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said Tuesday Britain's attitude in the Malvinas (Falkland) conflict "is getting harder each time", according to reports from Buenos Aires.

Costa Mendez was talking to reporters after discussing with military leaders the latest British proposals. Asked whether he had any plan to travel to New York to take part in talks, he replied, "Who knows what could happen in the next 24 hours?"

Mario Benjamin Menendez, military governor of the disputed Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, said in a radio interview that the British "are attacking indiscriminately in the area of the airport, dropping bombs from high altitude nearly every day." Their "harassment is becoming increasingly greater," he added.

Asked about a possible British landing on the islands, the military governor said, "evidently a landing could take place but we are prepared."

UK Use of Nuclear Submarines

OW191314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli today said the presence of British nuclear submarines in the South Atlantic has flagrantly violated the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America, or the treaty of Tlatelolco.

Frugoli said in an interview with the radio of Port Blanca, "the presence of British nuclear submarines is causing serious concern in Latin America, for such submarines might possibly pollute environment when they go under water. It is grave because it has violated the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It worries countries like ours which stand for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

He said the U.S. open declaration of support for Britain is a factor which enables that country to be stiff in its attitude and stubborn in sticking to its errors.

The treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America came into force in May 1969. There are two protocols attached to it. One calls for respect for the treaty by countries outside the Latin American non-nuclear zone which have territories in the continent; and the other requests countries with nuclear weapons not to take any action in violation of relevant provisions and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any signatory countries. Britain has signed the two protocols.

EEC Extension of Sanctions

OW191312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 May (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government today condemned the extended economic sanctions by the European Economic Community against Argentina as an act of "economic aggression" and "violation of international law".

An Argentine Government statement said although the EEC decision extended its sanctions for a period of seven more days, it could not reduce the gravity of the action. "The European Communist continues to support with coercive economic measures a state that has openly resorted to military aggression, and in fact makes common cause with all that this state seeks in pursuance of its colonialist aims," the statement said.

The statement stressed that "the Argentine Government appreciates and values in its real magnitude the gesture of those governments of the member states of the community which, faithful to their tradition and sensitive to their public opinion, have striven to attenuate the scope of these measures or have tried to dissociate from them."

These countries "have also intended to make a positive contribution" to "a just and reasonable peaceful settlement" of the Malvinas (Falkland) conflict, the statement said.

'War Cabinet' Emergency Meetings

0W191936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--The British "war cabinet" held two emergency meetings Tuesday to discuss the situation in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, according to press reports from London.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the Parliament after the meetings that the outcome of negotiations at the United Nations should be known by May 20 at the latest and that if they failed "no military action can be held up in any way." "We cannot have endless Argentine prevarication," she added.

She also reportedly told Queen Elizabeth II Tuesday that the government has already decided to launch an attack on the Falkland Islands but the final timing is still to be fixed.

Officials of the British Defense Ministry said that the British naval task force is well prepared and can take action within hours on order. At the same time, the ship Canberra that carried more than 2,000 marines and paratroops has reportedly moved to within 100 nautical miles of the Falkland Islands.

British Government sources also said Tuesday that the naval task force has been put on war alert and it is incumbent on British merchant ships and civilians in the South Atlantic to take orders of the navy. This is the first time the British armed forces are put on war alert since 1965.

Peru Premier Hits U.S. Support

0W200732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 19 May (XINHUA)--Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa is here on an official visit which is expected to end tomorrow.

He has held talks with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. Both sides signed an agreement under which Belgium will offer Peru a credit of 100 million Belgian francs for 1982.

In a joint press communique issued today, both sides expressed anxiety over the dangerous development of the British-Argentine dispute. Under the present extremely grave conditions, it said, it is ever more urgent than before to find a peaceful solution.

Manuel Ulloa told a press conference tonight that Peru sided with Argentina and supported its claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. He showed satisfaction at UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar's efforts for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The Peruvian Prime Minister described the American attitude toward the dispute as "clumsy" because the United States, he said, has not taken into consideration its profound relations with Latin America as a whole.

Gap Between, UK, Argentine Positions

OW201824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] London, 19 May (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today that Argentina's response to the latest UN peace proposal for a negotiated settlement of the Falkland (Malvinas) crisis was "not very encouraging."

"The gap looks big" between the British and Argentine positions, she said in a BBC radio interview.

She said her comment was based on a "preliminary indication" of the Argentine reply conveyed by the British ambassador to the United Nations last night.

But she said the cabinet would carefully study full details of the reply, which is scheduled to be transmitted to London this evening.

Observers here believe that the prime minister is likely to make public the positions of both sides in the one-day UN talks when she opens the sixth parliamentary debate on the crisis tomorrow afternoon.

The mood among government ministers and officials here is reportedly almost one of resignation to a failure of the UN peace talks and a further use of force. One senior minister claimed that the cabinet unanimously agreed that there is now no alternative to intensification of military pressure.

According to news reports here, the British task force in the South Atlantic has received extra aircraft and the troopship "Canberra", carrying more than 2,000 marines and paratroopers, has joined the main fleet near the Malvinas Islands. One report indicates that the entire fleet is already placed on "red alert" tonight, waiting for a signal from London.

British Assets Frozen

OW201818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today accused Britain of "intransigence" in the UN talks for a peaceful solution of the Malvinas dispute.

He told reporters that a failure of the talks would be the fault of the British side. He warned, "Argentina does not accept any ultimatum from anybody." He said his country fully supported UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's peace efforts and was prepared to go on negotiating with him.

He said he had no immediate plans to travel to New York but that he was ready to go "if that is necessary."

It was reported that President Leopoldo Galtieri today met the country's military chiefs on the current situation at the islands. He also held telephone talks today with the UN secretary-general, hoping that he would continue efforts to seek a peaceful solution.

The foreign minister made these remarks shortly after his government announced a freeze of all British assets in Argentina. This measure, which was laid down in law, was intended to counter Britain's freeze of Argentine assets following the occupation of the Malvinas Island on April 2.

Under the new legislation, the freeze would apply to all properties belonging to the British Government and individuals, other nationals residing in Britain or enterprises and institutions in Argentina directly or indirectly controlled by them.

U.S., New Zealand Military Support

OW211830 Beijing XINHUA in English [time not given] 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA)--The United States and New Zealand have decided to provide military support to Britain in its conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis, according to reports reaching here.

It was officially announced in Washington that U.S. Air Force tanker aircraft will take over British refueling functions to enable similar British planes to fly missions in Malvinas (Falklands) operations.

An undisclosed number of American KC-135 tankers now at an air base near London will be made available to take over British commitment to NATO. Britain is also receiving other types of military assistance under an April 30 U.S. promise of material support, the reports said.

Meanwhile, reports from Wellington, New Zealand, said Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has made a decision to offer a frigate as assistance to the British. It is reported that the 112.8-metre-long frigate "Canterbury" will probably be deployed in the Indian Ocean to free a British frigate to go to the South Atlantic.

The N.Z. frigate carries a crew of 248 officers and sailors, has a displacement of 2,860 tonnes and is equipped with surface-to-air missiles and two 4.5-inch guns.

UN Falklands Mediation Ended

OW210750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] United Nations, 20 May (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar announced here tonight that his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands have ended without any results.

At a press conference, the secretary-general made public a letter he wrote to the current president of the Security Council Lin Qing (Chona). He said in the letter, "I must now state that the necessary accommodations which were still needed to end the conflict have not been forthcoming."

The secretary-general said his judgment was that his mediation efforts "do not offer the present prospect of bringing about an end to the crisis nor, indeed, of preventing the intensification of the conflict."

Asked by reporters what would be the next, the secretary-general said, "That will be decided by the Security Council."

Before the secretary-general's announcement of the breakdown of his mediation, a spokesman of the Argentine mission to the United Nations accused Britain of breaking the negotiations.

He said, "Britain did not want to negotiate. Britain wants to restore by force a colonial regime on Latin-American soil."

A British statement said Argentina's response to Britain's final proposal represented a hardening of its position. "The present round of negotiations is, therefore, now at an end," the statement said.

UK Withdraws Proposals

OW210346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] London, 20 May (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons this afternoon that Britain's latest proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Malvinas (Falkland) crisis represented "the furthest that Britain could go in the negotiations", indicating that negotiations have come to an end.

"These proposals have been rejected. They are no longer on the table," Mrs. Thatcher said.

The British Government today published the proposals and Argentina's response.

According to a cabinet document published, the British position is: 24 hours after the two sides sign an interim agreement, they should immediately cease hostilities and completely withdraw their forces from the Falkland Islands and their surrounding waters within 14 days and at the end of the withdrawal, British troops would be at least 150 nautical miles from the islands; during an interim period, the legislative and executive council of the islands must continue in existence and be consulted by an interim administrator appointed by the UN secretary general; negotiations between Britain and Argentina on the long-term future of the islands shall be completed by December 31 this year, with the question of ultimate sovereignty to be discussed in good faith but without prejudgment of the outcome. Mrs. Thatcher said that Britain was prepared to make "practical changes that were reasonable", but not compromise on principle.

The Argentine position as set out in the same document is: all forces should be pulled back to their normal bases and areas of operation within 30 days; any peace deal should also cover South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, which Britain insists are different cases; the United Nations should be solely responsible for the islands' interim administration and during this period Argentine nationals should be free to move in and live there.

Mr. Thatcher described Argentina's response as "in effect a total rejection" of the British proposals and warned that the implications were "of the utmost gravity."

Referring to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's last minute formula for a compromise solution, the prime minister stated that some of the suggestions were the very ones which had already been rejected in Argentina's response to the British proposals and that the secretary general's plan also differed in certain important aspects from the British position which was described as the furthest London could go, "even if it were acceptable to both parties as a basis for negotiation, that negotiation would take many days if not weeks to reach either success or failure," she said, adding: "We have been through this often before and each time have been met with Argentine obduracy and procrastination."

Mrs. Thatcher did not state clearly whether Britain would stage a military operation to retake the disputed islands, but she left members of Parliament in little doubt that the British Government would resort to military action.

Argentina Still Willing To Negotiate

0W211816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said today that "Argentina is still willing to talk" for a negotiated settlement of the conflict with Britain over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

But he stressed that his country is also ready to repel British invaders "with all our courage and energy" if they launch an attack on the islands.

Speaking at a press conference, Mendez said that negotiations at the United Nations have not broken down, but there cannot be an indefinite delay. A deadline should be fixed and the final goal of the negotiations should be a recognition of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, he said.

He said that Argentina is still asking UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to continue his mediation effort toward a peaceful solution to the Malvinas conflict.

Mendez also told reporters about the whole process of Britain-Argentina negotiations and the positions of both sides.

He said that the two countries have not reached any agreement because their views are divergent on such questions as the sovereignty and ownership of the islands, forms of administration and withdrawal of troops.

The only agreement reached, he said, is that Britain has promised to lift its economic sanctions against Argentina. He also disclosed that Argentina will raise its national flag on the Malvinas Islands and during the period of the UN auspices the Union Jack will be allowed to fly together with the UN flag.

He said that Britain's uncompromising position has prevented the negotiations from going on.

But "Argentina is not intransigent" he said. "It is always prepared to talk so long as its basic rights are not attacked."

Asked whether war could now be avoided, Mendez said, "War is not inevitable in any way, but it would be if Britain stubbornly continues to maintain a politically, socially and economically senseless situation."

He said that the Argentine Government has received a proposal from Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry on a peaceful settlement of the crisis. But he gave no details of the proposal.

Mendez said that if the United States had not sided with Britain, "the road to peace would have been much easier."

Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli today also accused the United States of supporting Britain in the conflict.

Frugoli told reporters of the BUENOS AIRES HERALD that the United States should adopt "a highly fair attitude" to make a contribution to a ceasefire between Argentina and Britain and a diplomatic settlement of the conflict.

Argentina Urges International Aid

OW221526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (XINHUA)--Argentina today appealed for international support for its sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

In a memorandum delivered to members of the diplomatic corps here, the Argentine Foreign Ministry gave details about the fruitless negotiations conducted by UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar to end the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas (Falklands). The memorandum blamed Britain for the failure of the negotiations.

The memorandum which was distributed after the outbreak of new armed conflict in the South Atlantic said that in the entire process of negotiations, Argentina "demonstrated a conduct of good faith, discretion and moderation

to achieve a dignified, just and lasting solution to a crisis that affects the territorial integrity and the dignity of our nation." In contrast, the British attitude was one of "obstructing the work and frustrating the effort of the good office" of the UN secretary general, the communique added.

Expressing the belief that the great majority of the community of nations sympathize with Argentina's just position, the communique stressed that history will not go backward and colonial restoration by force has already become more and more intolerable to the conscience and justice of the civilized nations.

UK Establishes Bridgehead

OW220118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] London, 22 May (XINHUA)--Britain has established a "firm bridgehead" on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, declared British Defense Secretary John Nott here tonight.

Nott said in a communique that "royal marine commandos and the parachute regiment are now ashore in substantial numbers, with artillery, air defense weapons and other heavy equipment already disembarked from our ships." "A secure land base is being consolidated," he added.

At the same time, Nott admitted that Britain lost two helicopters and five British warships were damaged, two seriously in the fighting.

British forces shot down 14 Argentine aircraft and destroyed two helicopters, Nott said.

Argentina Reiterates Hope for Solution

OW221620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez reiterated his country's hope for a peaceful settlement of the Malvinas (Falklands) dispute before taking off for New York early this morning.

Argentina is going to expose the current British invasion at the forthcoming UN meeting, Mendez told newsmen at the airport.

"We are not expecting any special solution," he said. "What we want to do is merely to tell people at the international forum about the truth." He also said that his country hopes to have support from other countries.

The foreign minister left for New York with special instructions from the ruling junta. He is accompanied by three top-level generals including secretary general of the Presidential House.

Argentina Accepts Peru Peace Plan

0W221216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (XINHUA)--The Argentine Government today informed Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry that Argentina has accepted the Peruvian peace proposal to end the Malvinas (Falkland) crisis.

The Peruvian proposal was delivered by President Fernando Belaunde yesterday to the British and Argentine ambassadors in Lima. An Argentine Government official disclosed that the proposal calls for a ceasefire in the South Atlantic and "open negotiations" between Argentina and Britain under the supervision of the UN and a liaison group composed of several countries.

It was reported that while accepting the Peruvian proposal, Argentina put forward some minor revisions including the request that the proposed negotiations should be held in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter and relevant UN resolutions concerning the question in dispute.

Western news agency reports say Britain is studying the Peruvian plan and will make a reply soon.

Italy's Berlinguer on Conflict

0W240828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Rome, 23 May (XINHUA)--Italian Communist Party General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer today said Britain and Argentina should cease fire at once and resume their negotiations, through the UN.

He was speaking at the 22d congress of the Communist Youth Federation of Italy which ended in Milan today.

Berlinguer said the war broke out amidst chaos and crisis in the world. The main reason for the crisis, he said, was disrespect for the sovereignty and independence of countries and their people. He supported the independent and correct stance of the Italian Government and hoped that Italy would make positive efforts together with other EEC nations to resolve the British-Argentine conflict.

He stressed the need for the party to attach importance to the work of the youth federation.

"We feel," he also said, "certain concepts used so far are no longer sufficient." "A new basic concept and road and new socialism are needed," he added. He said, "The myth of Soviet-styled countries is outmoded. A new kind of socialism, to be decided by men, women and youth in Italy, has been put forward."

He also talked about the issue of defending world peace and many problems the West is facing--unemployment, drug taking, etc.

The four-day congress discussed the struggle waged by the youth to defend peace, oppose a new world war and guarantee employment and other democratic rights for youth. Marco Fumagalli was reelected secretary of the federation.

Sixty foreign delegations attended the congress. A Chinese mission headed by Liu Weiming was warmly received by the participants of the congress.

'TASS' on Conflict

OW240740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (XINHUA)--"The Soviet authorities expressed anxiety over the dangerous development of events around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and denounced Britain's use of military force," said a TASS statement here today.

The statement pointed out that Britain has made a massive attack on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and heavy fighting is under way between the armed forces of Britain and Argentina, showing that the conflict over the islands has taken a new dangerous turn.

The statement said, "There is no doubt that Britain bears responsibility for the situation that aroused around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands."

"The British armed invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands imperils international peace and security."

The statement also said "The responsibility for that is also borne by those states, above all the United States, which associated themselves with the British stand, which openly sided with London and thereby actually encouraged it for a military solution of the conflict."

The TASS statement said that the Soviet Union held that the British-Argentine conflict should be settled through negotiations.

UK Demonstrators Urged End To Fighting

OW241836 XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA)--Some 5,000 people staged demonstrations in London today, protesting against the stand of the British Government in the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis and demanding an immediate end of the conflict and a peaceful solution, according to reports from London.

The demonstrations were organized by the left wing of the opposition Labor Party and some trade unions. About 3,000 people walked in heavy rain past the government offices in Whitehall. They handed over a petition to the prime minister's office, demanding an immediate end of hostilities.

Similar demonstrations occurred in the past few days in Manchester, Glasgow and Nottingham.

Haig Discusses Islands Situation

OW241543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that a resumption of British-Argentine negotiations on the Malvinas (Falkland) dispute depends on a military change in the South Atlantic, according to news reports from Washington.

During a CBS television interview Sunday, Haig said "We of course hope that there would be a renewed round of negotiations at any point, but it is clear that until some evidence of change in the military situation is available, there may be continued stalemate."

While reaffirming U.S. support for Britain in the conflict, Haig confirmed for the first time that the United States has already supplied "certain levels of military assistance" to Britain. But the United States will take no direct military action, he added.

He admitted that supporting Britain has already "damaged" U.S. interests in Latin America. "It goes without saying that this crisis from the outset endangered a number of long-standing American interests in this hemisphere and, indeed, worldwide," he said.

A NEW YORK TIMES editorial Sunday said that in the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands, "the United States has found itself in an uncomfortable situation. Either side's victory could cost heavily in Washington."

Brazil Proposes Peace Plan

OW251932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Brasilia, 24 May (XINHUA)--The Brazilian Government has put forth a four-point proposal for the settlement of the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

The new proposal was contained in a letter addressed today to current President of the UN Security Council Lin Qing by Brazilian Minister for External Relations Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

The letter notes that now the Security Council of the United Nations can no longer delay taking a firm and decisive action to restore international peace and security. It must take a decision to put an immediate end to the military confrontation and to establish the bases for a permanent settlement of the problem.

In the light of the discussions held by the parties, the letter says, the Brazilian Government wishes to submit to the Security Council the following points which can be the basis for a council resolution that will ensure a just and honourable peace:

1. Immediate cessation of hostilities;

2. Simultaneous withdrawal of Argentine forces to continental Argentine territory and of British forces in the northeast direction to a distance equivalent to that between Argentine continental territory and the Malvinas Islands;

a) The withdrawal of the British and Argentine forces should be initiated 48 hours after the adoption of the resolution;

b) All Argentine and British forces should have been withdrawn from the area within 21 days, one-third of the forces of each party being withdrawn at seven-day intervals, in accordance with criteria established by the secretary general;

3. Appointment by the secretary general of the United Nations of a provisional administration for the islands, with exclusive competence, which will hold consultations with the representatives of the inhabitants, to be designated by the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom;

a) The administration of the United Nations will be established simultaneously with the beginning of the withdrawal of Argentine and British forces;

b) All United Nations member states will grant the secretary general the support required for the establishment of the provisional administration and for the supervision of the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

4. Establishment, under article 29 of the United Nations Charter, of a committee presided over by the secretary general of the United Nations and composed of the two parties and of four other member states, two of which are to be appointed by each of the parties, with the mandate of conducting urgent negotiations leading to a permanent settlement of the question. The committee will begin its work the day following the completion of the withdrawal of the forces from the area and will submit its report to the Security Council not later than 31 January 1983.

The letter says that the Brazilian Government fervently appeals to the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to, placing the interests of peace and humanity above all else, determine to cease hostilities forthwith and enter into negotiations.

Argentine Defense Minister on Conflict

0W251238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli warned yesterday that the conflict with Britain over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands could become internationalized. He called on the United States to adopt a "balanced" position which would contribute to a peaceful solution of the conflict, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

Appearing in a televised interview Frugoli also said that the Malvinas Islands crisis "would be extremely serious for the world political balance" and would be damaging to the West.

He pointed out that the United States, as the most important nation in the West, "cannot evade its responsibility." "The North American Government must think seriously about the gravity of the situation and adopt a more balanced position that will allow it to contribute in a more effective and real manner to setting the basis for a peaceful solution."

Frugoli described the British attempt at recapturing the disputed islands as a "suicidal and absurd colonialist adventure." It would be very difficult for the British to consolidate and defend their position, he said, because they have no way of resupplying the troops.

Argentine Air Force Commander Lami Dozo, in a congratulatory message to all officers and men of the air force on Argentina's "Air Force Day" yesterday, called on them to teach the invaders a good lesson and fight in the defense of the country's territory and national tradition.

OAS Official on Britain's Stand

OW251938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Secretary-General of the Organization of American States Alejandro Orfila has condemned Britain for its colonialist position on the question of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, according to reports from Washington.

Orfila, an Argentine, said in a statement Monday, "The invasion of my country by a power outside the continent has led to large-scale military actions and heavy casualties. Facing the fact, I can no longer keep silent though I am an official of an international organization."

Orfila and other senior officials of the organization had restrained from expressing views on the British-Argentine dispute because of OAS Charter restrictions.

Orfila said "hostile activities" should be halted immediately. This is "the prerequisite measure for achieving justice and lasting peace," he said.

Orfila said he has called on leaders of American countries in a proposal "to continue their joint efforts to bring about an immediate halt of hostile actions and to make negotiations continue smoothly."

He also said the OAS is facing "the most difficult and most troublesome situation" in its history.

Argentina Monday appealed to the OAS to hold another meeting of foreign ministers to discuss the Malvinas dispute. A meeting was held in mid-April.

Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez Monday announced that Argentina has decided to "reduce or [word indistinct] withdraw" its military personnel from the Inter-American Defense Board. It also has decided to recall Argentine officials working in bureaus affiliated with the organization.

Costa Mendez said the action is a protest against U.S. support for Britain in the Malvinas dispute.

Galtieri Grateful for Nonaligned Support

OW251958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 May (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri reiterated that a just and lasting peace in the South Atlantic can be attained only by eliminating the shameful colonial situation in the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

In a letter to chairman of the Non-aligned Movement Fidel Castro, which was later made public here, President Galtieri said the aggression Argentina is now suffering from is not only a threat to the Non-aligned Movement but also an expression of Britain's defense of international injustice by force.

Galtieri thanked the non-aligned countries for their support for Argentina at a critical moment.

Castro reportedly wrote to leaders of the non-aligned countries two weeks ago, urging them to mediate for a halt to the aggression against Argentina. He also called for "a political settlement of the dispute through negotiations and respect for Argentine sovereignty."

Argentina Denies S. African Aid

OW251308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has described as "totally false" the British allegation that South Africa is offering military aid to Argentina in the Malvinas (Falklands) conflict, according to a report received here.

In a statement distributed in New York yesterday, spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry Hernan Massini Ezcurra said that the British allegation "is part of the hypocritical propaganda of war being conducted by Britain with an aim to weaken the support for Argentina's struggle against colonialism."

The statement noted that in making this false charge, Britain was trying to extract the Malvinas conflict from its historical context which is clearly the elimination of colonialism from the American continent.

Venezuela Supports Argentina

OW251944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 24 May (XINHUA)--A high-level Venezuelan mission now on a tour of Europe criticized today the European Economic Community for invoking economic sanctions against Argentina and pledged Venezuela's full support for Argentina's claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

This Venezuelan stand was made clear by the delegation, led by Gonzalo Garcia, secretary-general of the presidency, during a meeting with EEC leaders. Earlier today, the EEC was reported to have decided to prolong indefinitely the economic sanctions against Argentina pending a solution of the conflict.

The Venezuelan stand was also conveyed to Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens by the Venezuelan mission during a meeting with the Belgian leader.

In a press statement, the mission criticized the United States for siding with Britain over the Malvinas Islands dispute, terming the U.S. approach "a historic mistake".

The Venezuelan mission began its European tour from May 15 with the stated aim of expounding the stand of Latin American nations on the Malvinas Islands dispute to the European nations. It was also to ask the EEC nations to lift their economic sanctions against Argentina.

U.S. Ready To Help Solve Dispute

0W260936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Washington, 25 May (XINHUA)--The United States today reaffirmed its readiness to help in resolving the Falklands (Malvinas) dispute between Britain and Argentina while insisting on implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 502.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said at a press briefing that as the President and the secretary of state have said, "We remain ready to be helpful in any way possible in the resolution of this dispute." He reiterated that the United States continues to believe that UN Security Council Resolution 502 "remains the basic framework for settlement and it should not be undermined." "We would support any initiative consistent with resolution 502 that will lead to a negotiated settlement," he said.

The resolution demands an immediate cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falklands Islands and calls on both sides to seek a diplomatic solution to their difference.

Argentina has appealed to the OAS for another meeting of foreign ministers, requesting that the meeting consider additional measures to be taken in accordance with the provisions of the inter-American treaty of reciprocal known as the Rio Treaty. But the State Department spokesman said the U.S. position with respect to the OAS meeting is that "the framework for solution to the United Kingdom and Argentina dispute is contained in UN Security Council Resolution 502."

Over the past few days, Argentina has asked the United States to stop supporting the British and adopt a "balanced" position in order to be acceptable as a mediator at a future point.

Parliament Grim at Warship Losses

OW270730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] London, 26 May (XINHUA)--British Parliament was in a grim mood today when Defence Secretary John Nott reported the loss of the fourth British warship and a big support vessel in the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict with Argentina.

The two ships were knocked out in a massive Argentine air attack last night with 24 men killed and dozens more wounded, he said. According to what he had told Parliament earlier in April of the task force composition, the South Atlantic fleet has now lost a quarter of its warships. The death toll on the British side has totalled 100.

In spite of the heavy losses in materials and lives, the defence secretary stressed that the objective of the task force remained to repossess the Falkland Islands and said British ground troops "are now poised to begin their thrust on Port Stanley", the main Argentine garrison on the islands. He also told members of Parliament that ten more destroyers and frigates had joined the task force in the past two days, which now comprised about 100 ships and 25,000 "men and women".

When pressed by a handful of Tory members to order the bombing of Argentine mainland bases, John Nott dismissed the suggestion as counter-productive and not feasible militarily.

Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher took the same theme of the Falklands conflict when she addressed the Conservative Women's Conference in London today. She told her supporters that "despite these grievous losses, neither our resolve nor confidence is weakened."

UNSC Adopts New Resolution

OW270732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] United Nations, 26 May (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council today unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the UN secretary-general to renew his mission of good offices to end the present hostilities between Argentina and Britain around the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

The resolution expresses appreciation of the efforts made by the UN secretary-general to bring about an agreement between the parties, to ensure the implementation of Security Council Resolution 502 (1982), and thereby to restore peace in the region.

The resolution urges the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the secretary-general in his mission.

The resolution requests the secretary-general to enter into contact immediately with the parties with a view to negotiating mutually acceptable terms

for a cease-fire, including, if necessary, arrangements for the dispatch of United Nations observers to monitor compliance with the terms of the cease-fire.

The document asks the secretary-general to submit an interim report to the Security Council as soon as possible and in any case not later than seven days after the adoption of this resolution.

Meeting with the UN secretary-general this morning, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez reaffirmed Argentina's continued support to the secretary-general's effort to seek a peaceful settlement to the Malvinas crisis.

UN Secretary General on Ending Crisis

0W270812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] United Nations, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar declared today that a durable solution of the crisis over Malvinas (Falkland) Islands can only be achieved through negotiations, and the first requirement for negotiations is a cessation of armed conflict.

The secretary-general was speaking at the Security Council right after the council had adopted a resolution giving him a mandate to renew his efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the Malvinas Islands.

He said that he recognizes the difficulties encountered by the council in reaching such an agreement, and fears that the terms of reference may not provide a sufficiently clear and precise guidance either to the parties or to him.

He pointed out that "when war is in full sway, as is now the case, the early achievement of a cease-fire and a return to negotiations is certain to be of extreme difficulty." He promised, nevertheless, to do his best to bring about peace, and "as a first step in this new effort," he said, he would urge the parties "to recognize that a durable solution of the crisis in the South Atlantic can only be achieved through negotiations."

He stressed that "the first requirement for negotiations is a cessation of armed conflict. Herein lies the interest of both sides. I remain convinced that the restoration of peace can be accomplished in consonance with resolution 502 and the progress made in my earlier efforts."

He expressed the hope that the force of reason and the tragic cost of continuing conflict will make the parties ever more aware of the weight of their responsibility and thereby facilitate the early end of this crisis.

CSO: 4000/123

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION AFGHANISTAN POLICY TODAY, IN LENIN'S TIMES

Tianjin GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES]
in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 22-25

[Article by Fang Lianqing [2455 6647 1987]: "Soviet Union Policy Toward Afghanistan During Lenin's Times"]

[Excerpted from a 2300-word article.] The Soviet Union occupation of Afghanistan has already gone on for two years. During these two years, member nations of the United Nations and other international organizations which uphold justice have repeatedly criticized the Soviet Union occupation of Afghanistan and the bloody repression of the Afghan peoples, have clearly demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, have demanded respect for Afghan independence and recognition of the right of the Afghan peoples to determine their own fate. This provides powerful support for the Afghan peoples who are now engaged in an anti-aggression struggle.

However, the Soviet Union is using all possible tricks to prolong and legalize its military occupation of Afghanistan, pretending that it is to "assist" Afghanistan in opposing "foreign aggression" and to "preserve peace in this area," even saying that the invasion "faithfully" upholds the foreign policy line of Leninism.

Pearls and pebbles should not be confused. Lenin's principle of proletarian internationalism which supports people's liberation movements is thoroughly distorted and trampled on by the current actions of the Soviet Union leadership. This article investigates Soviet Union policies toward Afghanistan during Lenin's times to aid understanding of the present Afghanistan issue and aid in understanding the reactionary nature of the expansionist policies of Soviet Union hegemonism.

The Soviet Union was the first nation to recognise Afghan independence and Afghanistan was the first nation to recognize the Soviet Union. The speedy development of friendly relations between these two countries thoroughly demonstrates the correctness of Lenin's policy of regarding the oppressed peoples of

Afghanistan and the Mid-east, policies which Lenin personally formulated and put into action. These policies were manifested in the foreign policy practices regarding Afghanistan. In 1921, the Soviet Union government directive to its diplomatic representatives in Afghanistan said: Our Mid-east policy is not an aggressive one but rather is one of peace and friendship. In Khyber, especially, we ought to develop friendship with Afghanistan as an important goal for action.

The pronouncements of the Soviet Union authorities claim that they are "faithfully" carrying out the foreign policy line of Leninism, but differences only show up through comparisons and a study of the Soviet Union policies toward Afghanistan under Lenin's leadership easily shows the fundamental opposition existing between the two sets of policies.

The current Soviet Union leadership is "faithfully" carrying out the former hegemonist policies of the Czars. It is obvious that the Soviet Union invasion of Afghanistan is not an isolated event but rather is a link in its southern strategy which plans to use Afghanistan as a springboard to penetrate Iran and Pakistan, enter the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, encircle the Mid-east oil fields, control the ocean shipping lanes and strengthen their struggle for world hegemony.

The aggressive acts of the Soviet Union invasion of Afghanistan encountered the determined resistance of the Afghan peoples and strong criticism in worldwide opinion. It can be believed that with the support of the people of the world the Afghan peoples will win final victory in their struggle for national independence.

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CSO: 4005/822

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KOREAN REUNIFICATION CONSIDERED

Tianjin GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES]
in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 18-21

[Article by Tao Bingwei [7118 3251 5588]: "Some Considerations Regarding the Korean Issue"]

[Excerpted from a 2500-word article.]

1. The Long Cherished Hopes of Fifty Million People

The ruler of the Korean peninsula is the 50 million Korean people and the solution to the Korean issue can only be resolved according to the wishes of the Korean people. The main wishes of the Korean people are:

- early reunification and the reuniting of fellow countrymen in a permanent union;
- peaceful reunification with the people's consultation and co-operation to bring it about and the prohibition of the use of any armed force or the occurrence of any mutual slaughter among the people;
- the issues of reunification ought to be decided by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

In short, reunification should take place soon with the peaceful, autonomous union of the people and the state. It is only through autonomous and peaceful reunification that the Korean issue can be thoroughly resolved.

In short, the government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic stands on the side of the people in order to carry out national hopes--an unremitting effort to carry out an autonomous and peaceful reunification, while the present government of South Korea actually wishes to continue following separate paths. This actually is the internal cause for the prolonged delay in reaching a solution to the Korean issue.

2. America Also is a Source of Obstacles

The willful resistance of the South Korean government to reunification springs from its American supporters. America has adopted a policy of long-term control over South Korea in order to maintain its strategic plan of hegemony in East Asia and to protect its political and economic interests in the Korean peninsula. America maintains troops in South Korea and interferes in domestic politics in order to make South Korea acquiesce in military and political affairs.

The American excuse for these actions is that they prevent North Korea from launching a "surprise attack" on South Korea. Actually, even some American officials disagree with this explanation in the belief that they "cannot see that North Korea presents any military threat to South Korea," [Note: Statement made on 29 May 1980 by John (Kannong), former US State Department public affairs advisor on Far East and Pacific Affairs.] and that "there are no indications that the north intends to take any action against the south." [Note: Statement on 23 May 1980 by Harold Brown, former head of US Department of Defense.]

It should also be pointed out that in order to permanently occupy South Korea, America has always planned the creation of "two Koreas."

It was only when the government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the major nations concerned agreed to the "two Koreas" that the United States finally agreed to hold talks with the Korean People's Democratic Republic and that there was any possibility of carrying out the United Nations resolution concerning a ceasefire agreement and a peace agreement. This clearly demonstrates that the "two Koreas" plan was forced upon the people.

In addition, America gave verbal support to the desire for a democratic society in South Korea, but actually supported the South Korean military dictatorship and actually even helped the South Korean government to strengthen its military dictatorship.

While the Korean people are engaged in their struggle to achieve an autonomous and peaceful reunification of their homeland, international society has an obligation to remove foreign obstacles, create a beneficial environment and conditions and promote progress toward this goal. To this goal it is necessary to:

(1) Withdraw all American troops as soon as possible. The presence of American troops in South Korea can only aggravate conditions and heighten tensions and obstruct the process of autonomous, peaceful reunification. This not only is interference in the internal affairs of Korea, it also is not conducive to stability in Northeast Asia. The just support of the Korean people's

demands for American troop withdrawal from South Korea has the firm support of China and the broad nations of the Third World. After normalization of Sino-American relations the West developed a sort of theory which stated that in order to obtain American agreement to a joint anti-Russian stance there was "tacit acceptance" or even a "welcome" of continued American presence in South Korea. This is a distortion and villification of China's policy regarding the Korean peninsula. The opposition of China, America and other Western nations to the aggressive expansion of Soviet Union hegemony is the result of parallel lines of action which are intended to preserve world peace. The mere development of these relations does not at all mean that we would give up or act counter to the fundamental interests of the people of China and the Third World. There is no way in which China could ever bargain away its principles relating to the basic interests of the people of China and the Third World.

(2) A halt to the creation of "two Koreas," and a gradual change of the condition of a divided Korea. The Korean people have a long cherished desire to unite and do away with the division of their nation. Any plot to legalize, regularize or perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas" will never be allowed by the Korean people. On the international scene there still are some people who advocate support for the present conditions in Korea. This also ignores the fervent hopes of the Korean people for peaceful reunification in searching for a solution to the Korean problem. It cannot be denied that there still are many difficulties and obstacles to autonomous, peaceful Korean reunification. However, to advocate continuation of present conditions actually shelves any solutions for the Korean issue and maintains unstable conditions in the Korean peninsula. It is only through advocating a path which turns away from maintaining present conditions and turns toward a path of promoting a change in conditions that there can be any effort toward reaching a gradual resolution of the Korean issue.

(3) View the Korean issue from the overall strategic perspective. It can be predicted that whether the republics of North and South Korea each maintain their own individual system under a Korean Democratic Federal Republic or whether they have a completely united Korea, they will exercise a policy of independent autonomy, neutrality and non-alliance and that no force of aggressive expansion will be able to reap unfair gains from an opposition between north and south or by interfering in Korean affairs. At the same time, the peaceful reunification of Korea will inject a new element in international Asian affairs which will help the relationships between certain concerned nations make progress in following directions which are not beneficial to hegemonists. All of this will make contributions to Asian and world peace. Consideration from this vantage point of the importance and necessity of achieving a solution to the Korean issue will produce a more

correct and positive attitude toward the matter of arriving at an autonomous and peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

Korea has been a lost nation for 36 long years and has endured 36 years of division of the land and its people. How is it possible to allow the Korean people's history of suffering to continue? A divided nation will always want to reunite one day. The desire of the Korean people for autonomous, peaceful reunification cannot be forever obstructed by any force whatsoever.

11582
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PARTY AND STATE

REGIONAL CHINESE COMMENTARY ON U.S., USSR

Failed Soviet Mission To India

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Yang Xun [2799 6061]]

[Text] Recently, the Soviet Union sent a large military delegation led by Defense Minister Ustinov to India. In addition to the defense minister, the delegation included a naval commander, an air force commander, an army vice commander and 30 generals--the size and scope gave "the Indians quite a start when they received the list of those who were coming."

According to Indian sources, this mission was suggested by the Soviets themselves and was confirmed not long after they received the Indian acceptance. Why was Ustinov in such a hurry to visit India? Foreign public opinion believed there were three objectives: The first was to persuade India not to purchase Western weapons in order to preserve the Soviets' position as the major supplier of weapons to India. Since 1969 when Britain and America implemented a munitions embargo, more than 70 percent of India's weapons have come from the Soviet Union. But Soviet weapons are expensive and of inferior quality, and suffer a high rate of breakdown. The Soviets frequently fail to meet deadlines for supplying parts and, moreover, continue to keep technological secrets from the Indians. For example, the Soviets would not even allow the Indians to see the wreckage of the MiG-25 that crashed on a test flight to India. India was extremely displeased with this. The second objective was to put political pressure on India. After the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and intervened in the Polish situation, there were indications that Soviet-Indian relations were strained and cooling off. On this trip Ustinov planned to urge Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to visit the Soviet Union in order to tighten the bonds between India and the USSR. The third objective was to obtain cooperation and support for the proposals tossed out by Brezhnev, not long before, of halting the deployment of medium range missiles in Europe. And at the same time, the visit was to make clear that the Soviet Union is not without friends in the world, that she has a big friend, a dependable friend--the largest nation of South Asia, India.

But Ustinov's visit did not achieve its desired aims. Moscow offered a plum, but New Delhi did not respond in kind.

First, even though the delegation repeatedly made guarantees that the Soviet Union was willing to satisfy India's defense needs and would "continue to strengthen" "cooperation" in the areas of supplying defense equipment, development of military production, etc., the two nations did not sign an official agreement, India did not promise to refrain from purchasing Western weapons and, once Ustinov left India, Indira Gandhi immediately went to England to negotiate the purchase of weapons.

Secondly, at the time India did not clearly promise that Indira Gandhi would accept the invitation to come to the USSR. On the contrary, India is anxious to improve its relations with the United States and, according to Indian newspapers, the prime minister was "not enthusiastic about making a trip promoting Indian-Russian alignment that Washington could possibly perceive as 'official.'"

Thirdly, in speeches in India, Ustinov more than once hawked the so-called "new proposals" of Brezhnev, but the Indian side maintained a continual silence.

In the course of the visit, the attitude of the Soviets was consistently warm while that of the Indians was cool, and, at the conclusion of the visit, no joint statement was issued. With his objectives unmet, all that Ustinov could do was return to Moscow empty handed.

Soviet Spy Submarines

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Ji Yanfeng [1323 1693 7364]]

[Text] A man cannot stand to sleep barechested with a snake at his side. These experienced words of the ancients still ring in our ears today. On 1 April, a Soviet nuclear submarine slipped into British territorial waters near Scotland to gather military intelligence. The British navy immediately began tracking it. Their quick reaction would appear to be related to the shock given the West when, not long ago, a Soviet spy sub openly slipped into the important NATO naval base at Taranto in southern Europe. It is no accident that having just made a disgraceful slip-up in Sweden, another Soviet spy sub should dare to slip into and wantonly move about within NATO's territory. Taranto is Italy's most important military harbor and is an important military base on NATO's southern flank; and the Soviet sub nonetheless was able to cruise about in that area and, in the words of Western journalists, "play hide and seek" with NATO ships for as long as 18 hours. This makes it clear that the Soviet Union has already spotted "holes" and "flaws" in the defense system there, and spotted the "soft underbelly" of the southern flank of NATO in Western Europe.

We need not mention that Moscow covets the Mediterranean Sea because of its strategic position. The Soviet Union has always wanted to maintain a permanent fleet of 45 to 55 ships in the Mediterranean. Especially since the beginning of this year, it has posed a serious challenge to NATO on Europe's southern flank, strengthening its hold on the Mediterranean: it has attacked from 3 directions, forcefully scheming to bring the area encompassing the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, its southern shore and the Balkans, and that extending from the Ionian to the Aegean Sea into its own sphere of influence. Under such conditions, we can only consider a Soviet spy sub's intrusion into an important NATO military base in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea to be a probing thrust of this challenge.

"Having lost a sheep, it is not too late to mend the fence." The Western nations have truly lost a large number of "sheep," but if, through the series of Soviet spying incidents, they can spot the "holes" through which the sheep have been lost and decide to mend the "holes" in the fence and adopt strong, realistic defense measures, it is not too late.

9705

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PARTY AND STATE

PROVISIONAL PARTY OFFICIAL NEED ADHERE TO PARTY WORK

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Li Yuanlin [2621 0955 2651]: "Party Work" and "Work"]

[Text] Recently, the organizational and propaganda departments of the provincial committee held an informal conference on the work of educating party members. At the meeting, a good many comrades reported that in the midst of all the present clamor about vigorously promoting, from the higher to the lower levels, education in party spirit, correcting party practices, and party discipline; there are still a minority of party committees and comrades in charge of party committees who exhibit a serious tendency for the party not to take care of its own and promote its policies within its own ranks. The broad masses of cadres, and the masses, are extremely dissatisfied with this, and criticize them as "hanging out the signboard of the party committee, though what they do is not the government's work; the name doesn't fit the reality, they are not doing the work they should."

These comrades who are "not doing the work they should" have one thing in common: They would "rather pay attention to their own work, and not bother with party work." Why would they rather do their own work and not party work? The sources of this disease can for the most part be attributed to the following three points: The first is habit. For a long time in the midst of our actual work the problem has existed that the party and the government were not separate, with the party representing the government. Everything everywhere was handled by the party committees, with party secretaries in command of everything. The second is laziness. What some comrades in charge of party committees have been doing for a long time is carrying on their own old "business" of expediting the planting and harvest and the like, and in doing this they felt very competent. But as for getting on with the construction work of the party, due to long years of not concerning themselves with this, they feel the matter to be unfamiliar. And yet they are not inclined to study or apply themselves. The third is great selfishness. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had a counterrevolutionary theory for taking over the party and taking control, called "When you have power, you have everything"; to this very day, the poisonous influence of this error has not yet been completely eliminated. Why, when the position some people occupy is that of "party secretary," do they hanker after doing the work of a "county magistrate?" This, in the eyes of these comrades, is "power," and to have this "power" is to have everything.

What is past cannot be recovered, but starting with today there should be a new beginning. All comrades engaged in party work must carry through to completion the eradication of the pernicious habit of party workers not doing the work of the party, bring about a thoroughgoing change, change laziness into diligence, laxity into enthusiasm, and earnestly get on with promoting the party's ideological and organizational construction. As for individual comrades who are too selfish, and obsessed with power and gain, we should give them a good, vigorous shove in the back, get them to purify their party spirit, and set their party practices straight, and set about remaking their world views. If only the entire party, from higher levels to lower, would make a great, unified effort, then the phenomenon of "the party not managing its own" will not be difficult to overcome.

9634
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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MUST 'VIGOROUSLY PROMOTE EDUCATION, IMPROVE PRACTICE'

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Ma Shengde [7456 3932 1795] and Dan Guizhem [0830 2710 3791]: "Vigorously Promote Education in Party Spirit and Party Discipline; Strive To Bring About a Fundamental Improvement in Party Practices"]

[Text] On the basis of a continuous, intensive study of the "Resolutions Regarding Certain Historical Questions Within the Party Since the Founding of the PRC," we must vigorously promote education in party spirit, good party practices, party discipline, and basic party knowledge; heighten the combat strength of the party groups and party members' level of awareness; in order to build the "two civilizations," bring into full play the fighting fortress effect of the basic-level party groups and the vanguard model effect of party members; and do an even better job in every facet of our work. These were the tasks for this year's work in the education of party members proposed for the various levels of party organization throughout the province by the informal conference on the education of party members recently convened in Datong Municipality by the organizational and propaganda branches of the provincial committee.

The conference summed up and circulated the circumstances and the experience gained in various areas in party member education since last year. It pointed out that 47 percent of our province's more than 1.16 million party members are new, recruited since the "Cultural Revolution," and that the majority of these comrades have never received organized education in basic party knowledge, and do not understand, or understand imperfectly, what party spirit, correct party practices, and party discipline are, and do not know how to go about being Communist Party members. Even for some old party members, there is a need to improve their party education. Particularly since the emphasis in party work has shifted, a good many party members have not adapted to this properly, producing a negative effect on the implementation of the party's line, programs, and policies. For this reason, under the new circumstances, strengthening party education and improving the quality of party members has especially important significance.

The comrades attending the meeting felt that over the past year the various levels of the party committee had eventually gotten a firm grasp of the fundamental ideology-building task of bringing order out of chaos with regard to our guiding ideology. They had adopted a policy of combining concentrated rotational training and regular, daily classes and a system of "one class, three

meetings'; and had achieved outstanding results in launching a movement to "create advanced party branches, and strive to be a good party member who sacrifices himself for the building of the four modernizations" and improve the work of educating the broad masses of party members. Particularly after the party's Sixth Plenum, the entire province, based primarily on the study and implementation of the "Resolutions" and speeches by leading comrades of the Central Committee, universally launched programs of rotational training for party members in maintaining political unanimity with the party Central Committee and implementing the party's lines, programs, and policies since the Third Plenum. However, compared to what the party Central Committee actually requires, and the tasks facing us, the difference is still very great. We still have a considerable number of party members whose party spirit is not strong, whose party practices are not correct, whose discipline is lax, and who do not do a very good job of carrying out the duty of Communist Party members; and the masses are aware of this. There are some party committees which do not place enough importance on the education of party members; some basic-level party groups have still not set up solid "one class, three meetings" and the like in regular educational systems; and some, though they have systems, have not standardized them. All of these problems are in need of a conscientious solution.

Through an earnest discussion, the comrades attending the meeting emphasized that education of party members must adhere to the principle of tying in theory with actual situations, in order most effectively to strengthen party members' socialist and communist ideals and concepts. Education must implant the ideology that the party's advancement is above everything, and advancement of the individual is unconditionally subordinate to that of the party and to serving the people and socialism with one's whole heart and mind; promoting the excellent traditions and practices of the party; strengthening party spirit; tightening up party discipline; and striving to bring about a fundamental improvement in party practices within this year. Attending this informal conference were comrades in charge of the work of party member education in the propaganda and organizational branches of the various local areas and municipalities, and representatives of a selection of outstanding units.

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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY COMMITTEE CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Article: "Conscientiously Implement the Party Central Committee's Important Directives; Resolutely Attack Criminal Activities in the Economic Areas"]

[Text] Yesterday morning the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the CCP convened a meeting of responsible cadres drawn from the ranks of party members of the various units of province-level organizations. They implemented the Central Committee's important directives and the spirit of recent important speeches by leading comrades of the Central Committee; emphasizing that the various levels of the party committee must recognize fully the seriousness of capitalist ideological corruption, and resolutely attack illegal, criminal activities in the economic area. It must be pointed out that, no matter who may become implicated, investigation must be carried through to the end, revealing the hidden guilt of those responsible for wrongdoing; offenders must be dealt with severely, and the struggle against corruption must be carried through to the end.

Comrade Li Fengping [2621 6265 1627], provincial governor and secretary of the provincial committee, presided over the meeting and made a speech. He called upon leading party groups and party committees of the various units of province-level organizations to study the Central Committee's important directives conscientiously, examine previous stages of their work, integrate their efforts with the actual situation at hand, and make concrete arrangements for the further launching of a struggle to attack illegal, criminal activities in the economic area. He requested that, taking the party spirit as their guarantee of success, they earnestly and firmly take charge of this struggle.

Wang Fang [3769 5364], deputy secretary of the provincial committee, gave a talk at the meeting based on ideas presented in discussions at the provincial standing committee.

Comrade Wang Fang said that the important directives of the Central Committee and recent speeches of leading comrades of the Central Committee incisively clarified the nature and the great significance of the struggle, currently in progress, against illegal, criminal activities in the economic area. Comrade Wang Fang, continuing with a discussion of the problems of how we are to understand the spirit of the Central Committee's important directives, and further heighten our understanding of the great significance of attacking illegal, criminal activities in the economic area, and tying in the actual situation,

expressed ideas in three areas: First, all levels of leading cadres must recognize fully the seriousness, harmfulness, and danger of illegal, criminal activities in the economic area. Over the past few years, criminal activities in the economic area have already been far more serious than in the period in 1952 of the "three antis" and the "five antis." The current circumstance regarding the number of economic cases that province-level organizations and the various local areas, municipalities, and counties have already investigated and dealt with, or are currently investigating and dealing with, proves that, under the corrupting influence of capitalist ideology, some party members and cadres really have been conquered and overthrown by the "candy-coated artillery shell of capitalism." Some party members and cadres have even attempted to steal capitalism's "candy-coated artillery shell" for themselves. This struggle is not isolated, but is an important phase of a grave struggle between capitalist ideological corruption and the anticorruption of socialist ideology which our country currently faces in the realms of politics, economics, and culture. Under peaceful conditions, the danger of having the party decline and move in the direction of "peaceful evolution" is still far from being eliminated, and we definitely must awaken ourselves to this danger. Second, our presently ongoing struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalist tendencies and attack illegal, criminal activities in the economic area is a manifestation of the class struggle in socialist society under the new historical conditions. Data uncovered by this struggle reflects the fact that class enemies both within and outside our country, using the corrupt ideology of capitalism, are engaged in an effort to ruin and corrupt us. For this reason, this struggle concerns the very flourishing or decline, and the success or failure, of our party and the enterprise of socialism in our country; and will be an all-embracing, long-term struggle. Some comrades are still not clearly aware of the nature of this struggle, do not dare to speak of class struggle, and do not see it as a struggle between two divergent, incompatible paths; these views are entirely erroneous. Third, this struggle is an extraordinarily severe, historical test of every party member and cadre, particularly leading cadres. Will they be able to pass this test? Each comrade must produce a clear answer to this question. Each and every party member and leading cadre must become vigilant, improve the tempering of his party spirit, maintain a clear head, must not be a mediocre fellow or, still less, a decrepit and muddleheaded one, and must resolve to be a person of promise.

Comrade Wang Fang said that over the past more than 2 months our province's initial launching of the struggle to attack illegal, criminal activities in the economic area has met with some success. However, this struggle has only just begun; we must become more deeply immersed in it, for the forces resisting us are very great. The crux of whether or not we are able to immerse ourselves in this struggle and carry it through to the end will lie in whether or not the resolve of the various levels of the party committee is firm enough. Once the resolve of the provincial committee has been formed, and it proceeds with determination according to the directives of the Central Committee, then no matter what forces of resistance there are, they will all be eliminated; no matter what persons are implicated, investigations must be carried through to the end, so as to reveal the hidden guilt of wrongdoers, who must then be sternly dealt with. The provincial committee requests that the various levels of party committees all form this resolve, and unswervingly carry this struggle through to the end.

Comrade Wang Fang said that the various levels of the party committee must make this struggle to attack illegal, criminal activities in the economic area one of their central tasks for this year; earnestly strengthen their leadership; check up on work being done, supervise, and urge in a timely way; and make a great effort to do a good job in their work. Party committees at the county level and above must conscientiously study the Central Committee's directives and the document "On the Decision To Punish Severely the Serious Crimes Injurious to Our Economy" of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; tie in the actual situation; heighten their understanding; and conscientiously throw themselves into the struggle. They must also make good use of both positive and negative examples; engage in vital, concrete ideological education of party members, cadres, and the masses; heighten their sense of discrimination; resist the power of capitalist ideological corruption; and engage in a determined struggle against all corrupt and evil practices. Within the province, we must continue to place emphasis on taking charge of the work in province-level organizations and Wenzhou Municipality; and at the same time we must help Hangzhou Municipality to launch this struggle. The various levels of the party committee must unify and organize the forces of the disciplinary committees, the procuratorial organs and people's courts, and the industrial, commercial, administrative, and customs departments, to investigate and solve the most serious cases. Aside from taking charge of the struggle within their own organizations, the various province-level departments must also be responsible for having the struggle carried out well in subordinate units within their own organizational system. We must get a good grip on serious and important cases, organize investigations speedily, clarify the issues, and strive to deal with a good number of these cases as quickly as possible. We must have an accurate grasp of policy, and clearly demarcate the areas where policies overlap. We must persevere in keeping to the mass line, and launch programs of education in keeping party discipline and obeying the law; for all serious cases, we must, within a definite, limited scope, arouse the masses to make a thorough investigation; we must deal with certain cases openly, according to the law, but we must not bring about a mass movement of informing on and exposing others; or have everyone engaging in self-criticism or going through ordeals. We should be definite about what should be eliminated and what should be established, adopt effective measures, establish a system, plug up loopholes, and achieve a complete victory in this struggle.

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PARTY AND STATE

LEGISLATION NEEDED TO SIMPLIFY ADMINISTRATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Li Zongxing [2621 1350 5281]: "From Simplifying Organizational Structures to Administrative Legislation"]

[Text] One has heard the suggestion that "Nowadays, in order to get anything accomplished, you have to set up a temple, and invite a few buddhas. There are more and more organizational structures, and more and more people, all the time; if we do not simplify organizational structures, how can we accomplish anything?"

Truly, over the last few years in our country there has been a continuous tendency for all levels of government organizational structures, including the organizational structures of enterprises, to expand and grow larger. Despite repeated injunctions by the Central Committee that we must sharply curtail the authorized strength of organizations, and cut down organizational structures and staff as soon as possible, nevertheless we have not been able to comply. Government departments have been established in great numbers; organizational structures have grown immensely; there is a great proliferation of levels of government, with tasks awash in seas of people; there are too many subsidiary and meaningless positions and offices; and the intolerable condition of inefficiency resulting from all this can be felt by practically everyone. If this circumstance is allowed to continue, it will definitely be incalculably harmful to our realization of the four modernizations.

How can we change this situation? It will require arduous and painstaking work in all areas. For example, it means overcoming the habit of following established practice, or believing that "many people are good for getting a job done," and overcoming the notion that cadres can resort to higher authorities but cannot go down to work among the lower levels, etc. Yet another job that cannot be overlooked is strengthening administrative legislation, and using the force of law and system to protect the simplification of organizational structures, which will be highly effective. And this very question is one that has been overlooked since the founding of the PRC. Why is it that every time we want to accomplish something, right away we want to set up an organizational structure? The very first reason is that we lack strict administrative legislation in this area. At the same time, the various level establishments of party committees have not yet been able to implement their intended effect of controlling the authorized strengths of the various levels of government departments.

The term administrative legislation is perhaps unfamiliar to many people. Actually, so-called administrative legislation consists of the laws and regulations formulated by the state concerning administration and management. "One can't make a circle or a square without a compass or a carpenter's square." Administrative structures also cannot be allowed to grow unchecked; there must be a system of rules and regulations to follow. The problem is that laws and regulations in this area are extremely imperfect. At present, all we have is the Constitution and the body of regulations on principle constituting the organizational laws of the various levels of people's government. But on the question of just how to set up the working departments of the various levels of government, and their internal organizational structures, and how to set up systems of administration and management, there are as yet no clear, concrete regulations.

For example, in setting up organizational structures for government, just exactly what working departments are to be set up? How many administrative levels need to be set up within each working department, and how many people should they be staffed with? How many deputy positions are needed, and with what scope of responsibility? What will their relationship be with the organizational structures of other departments above, below, and on the same level as themselves, etc.? These problems are all urgent, following the summing up of our experience, and an analysis and further study of our using the forms of law and system to consolidate them, enabling them to have a definite stability and continuity. In this way, the methods of expanding organizational structures at every turn, increasing governmental levels, enlarging the organized strength of establishments, constantly creating new deputy positions, and interdepartmental bickering, can be brought effectively under control.

Again, with regard to the management of cadres, in what manner are cadres to be selected, employed, evaluated, trained, promoted, rewarded, and punished? How can we enable cadres, in the context of training and utilization characterized by leadership and planning, to have a relatively high degree of initiative? How can we reform the managerial system of personnel cadres? And so forth. Problems in this area are also in great need, following a scientific study, of our setting up a relatively perfect cadre management system. In this way, we will be able to employ the smallest number of competent cadres to do a relatively large amount of work, and put an end to the "human tactic." We will also be able to bring about a change in the current situation where people are employed simply to round out the staff, or occupy posts without any real function; and we will be able to restrain certain people from ruining competent cadres professionally in the name of "simplifying the organizational structure."

Also, with regard to our work methods, how can we make policy decisions, and overcome the tendency to have administrative authority dissipated through many channels? How can we execute our policies, and overcome red tape and loss of documents from too many bureaucratic procedures? How can we supervise, and overcome irresponsibility, perfunctory performance, and dereliction of duty? How can we get feedback, and overcome the situation of having things suggested but not resolved, decided but not acted upon, or acted upon without result?

We must not only clearly stipulate the duties and responsibilities of the various levels of administrative organizational structures and their working personnel, but also specify how those responsibilities should be carried out and, hence, enable the entire administrative "machine" to be highly efficient with few "hitches," procedures that are strict but not rigid, and methods that are lively but not chaotic.

The meaning of administrative legislation is naturally far from limited to these things. Our citing these examples is done merely with the hope that everyone will come to place more importance on this concept of administrative legislation. It should be pointed out that although our country's presently-existing administrative laws and regulations are far from perfect, such laws and regulations nevertheless do exist. Not long after the PRC came into existence, the Central People's Government Administration Council passed a series of administrative laws and regulations, such as the "General Organizational Rules for the Central People's Government Administration Council and Subordinate Organizations," "General Organizational Rules for Provincial People's Governments," "General Rules for Municipal People's Governments," "General Organizational Rules for County People's Governments," "General Organizational Rules for People's Governments of Greater Metropolitan Areas," and the "General Organizational Rules for People's Governments of (Administrative) Villages." In these sets of general rules, the relative complexity and staff size of each and every administrative organization, and their internal organizational structures, is concretely specified. In the "State Council Resolutions Regarding the Setting Up of Working Departments and Working Organizational Structures by the People's Committees of the Various Provinces" promulgated in 1954, it is also clearly pointed out that the organizational structure, authorized strength, and name of each department must be set up in accordance with the concrete situation in each and every province and the actual working needs of each department, and the setting up and readjustment of organizations must be carried out on the basis of the principles of keeping things simple and within bounds. There decidedly cannot be a proliferation of levels of organization; staff strengths definitely cannot be allowed to increase out of bounds; administrative bodies should make their decisions specifically on the basis of work needs and the situation of the cadres; personnel should be highly competent; scattering our forces should be avoided; and the organizational structures cannot be too large. However, due to the influence of legal nihilism, and the 10 years of turmoil that we have gone through, though there are laws, they are not enforced. These splendid articles of law have not enabled the various levels of government organization to maintain simplicity and realize a high rate of efficiency, but they themselves have been looked upon as mere conventions, and discarded. We cannot consider that we have learned a historical lesson from this.

Of course, generally speaking, our country's present administrative laws and regulations are extremely imperfect. Over the past 30 years or more our country's enterprise of building socialism has had a very great development, and our country's work situation in the areas of economy, culture, and politics and law is far different from what it was in the period just after the PRC was founded. Faced with the new historical task of building the four modernizations, if we are to carry out a reform of systems of economic management, and in other areas, then we will be required, on the basis of the new conditions,

to formulate relevant laws and regulations. In order to overcome the maladies of the unchecked growth of organizational structures, the situation of assigning far more people than are required to accomplish tasks, the general low level of work efficiency, and bureaucratism, it is necessary to revise or draw up the relevant administrative laws and regulations, such as: revising the "Organizational Laws of the State Council of the People's Republic of China," reformulating the "General Organizational Rules for the Various Working Departments and Working Organizational Structures Subordinate to the State Council" and the "General Organizational Rules for the Various Working Departments and Working Organizational Structures Subordinate to the Various Levels of Local People's Governments," bringing about a legalization and systematization of the administrative organizations' establishments, organizational changes, possible abolition, and scope of authority. We must establish organizational strength committees for the various levels of government, having the legal authority to supervise and examine increases, decreases, and changes in the organizational structures and establishments subordinate to their own level of government. These can be used to prevent the reoccurrence of both the unchecked expansion of organizational structures and excessive staffing. We must draw up a "National System for the Selection and Evaluation of Working Personnel," and revise the "Temporary Methods of Reward and Punishment for the Working Personnel of State Administrative Organizations," which can then be used to improve the quality of the state's working personnel. In order to make proper assignments to the various kinds of jobs, the working staff of state organizations should be given specialized professional examinations; people should be assigned to posts only after passing the examination; those who do not qualify can study further in order gradually, in turn, to reach the level of qualification, etc.

Premier Zhao Ziyang [6392 4793 7122] pointed out last year in the government work report resulting from the fourth session of the Fifth National People's Congress that along with simplifying organizational structures we must also improve administrative legislation. Recently, in the "Report on the Question of Reforming the Organizational Structure of the State Council," it was also pointed out that in reforming the organizational structure we must also solve these four problems: clearly defining the tasks, and the scope of responsibility, of the various departments and the organizational structures subordinate to them; selecting and assigning people of virtue and ability, and deploying and establishing good leading bodies; conscientiously doing a good job of making arrangements for old cadres who resign or retire; and earnestly improving the work of rotational training for cadres, and improving the professional quality of the ranks of cadres. The work of reforming government organizational structures is now proceeding smoothly, and has had a good beginning. We must immerse ourselves in the continuation of this task, and consolidate our results, because the work of strengthening administrative legislation demands immediate attention.

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PARTY AND STATE

BETTER USE OF MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by our commentator: "Fully Bring Middle-Aged Intellectuals into Play"]

[Text] Ever since the Party Central Committee proclaimed that intellectuals form a part of the working class and a dependable force for socialist undertakings, party committees at all levels have achieved great results by thoroughly implementing the party's policy vis-a-vis intellectuals. In recent years they have eliminated the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in which the intelligentsia were destroyed or persecuted, reversed the verdicts on past trumped-up charges, and straightened out and resettled the cases of intellectuals who were wrongly branded as rightists in 1957. At the same time, they have exonerated and rehabilitated the intellectuals, restoring their political and job positions, readjusting the positions not related to their training or speciality, redefining their terms of reference, and promoting to leadership positions those who are well-trained and have long experience. Furthermore, the party committees have to a certain extent improved the intellectuals' working and living conditions. In the wake of the steady execution of party policy on intellectuals, the spiritual aspect of the broad masses of the intelligentsia has undergone a great change. In particular, the great majority of middle-aged intellectuals, who are working hard and shouldering heavy responsibilities as the backbone on the fronts of technology, culture and education, and medicine and public health under relatively deficient work, learning and living conditions, have made valuable contributions to the socialist modernization of our fatherland.

Recently, the Party Central Committee issued a directive to all authorities to examine their respective work on intellectuals and to carry out the following: politically, treat all intellectuals without discrimination, use them to the maximum extent in work, and take good care of their livelihood. The Central Committee's directive clearly stated that the party and the broad masses of the intelligentsia are linked in their hearts. In putting into practice further the policy on intellectuals, the question of how to fully bring the middle-aged intellectuals into play is one that is highly worthy of pursuit.

In the wake of the progress of socialist modernization, the significance of middle-aged intellectuals is becoming more and more evident. Of the nation's 6 million scientific and technological cadres, more than 60 percent are middle-aged people cultivated after the founding of the People's Republic. Our major scientific and technological achievements are mostly attributable to their hard work. According to an investigation by the Shanghai Institute of Pharmacology, 92 percent of its intermediate and senior scientific and technological personnel are of middle age. During the past 3 years, this institute achieved 37 major scientific results and carried out research on and produced more than 20 kinds of pharmaceuticals, of which 90 percent were completed by middle-aged scientific and technological personnel. Thus is the backbone role played by middle-aged intellectuals not only in the scientific and technological field, but in educational, medical and other fields as well. This is true for the entire nation, and in Shanghai, as well. As far as Shanghai's four major universities are concerned, middle-aged teachers shoulder more than 70 percent of all teaching and research tasks; moreover, they carried out 80 percent of the universities' major scientific research projects. Again, many middle-aged scientific and technological personnel as well as teachers are responsible for guiding and cultivating research fellows. The backbone role played by middle-aged intellectuals in all fields has a bearing on whether our nation's scientific culture can be inherited and developed, whether the younger generation can produce talent in large numbers, and whether our socialist modernization construction can be carried out in a steady manner. It may be said that the middle-aged intelligentsia constitute the decisive generation--the heirs of the ancient sages and the teachers of posterity. Based on the party's policy on intellectuals and modernization requirements, we must pay the greatest attention to doing a good job with regard to middle-aged intellectuals and to opening up wider channels for their continued growth and further development.

At present, due to the serious destruction caused by the 10 years of civil strife as well as our errors in work, the potential of the middle-aged intellectual ranks holding the front line in scientific research, teaching and production is still far from being brought fully into play. The principal cause of such a situation is that leading cadres in certain units and departments continue to belittle, distrust, ignore and even show contempt for middle-aged intellectuals and their leading direction. They have used the intellectuals improperly, assigning the latter to undertakings not related to their specialties or letting large numbers of them remain idle. This waste of talent is still prevalent today. Many outstanding young and middle-aged talented persons have fallen victim to "arrangement of positions according to qualifications" and high-handed methods; if they are employed, their nurturing and improvement are ignored. The fact that their working, learning and living conditions do not correspond to their assigned tasks has made it difficult for the intellectuals to fully concentrate on their work. All these phenomena need further attention, so as to raise the importance given to the understanding and treatment of middle-aged intellectuals to a high-level strategic measure.

From the political viewpoint, we must first of all give kind protection to and show concern for middle-aged intellectuals. There still exists here the

problem of the continuous mopping up of the "leftist" detrimental effect of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" exhibited by showing loathing and contempt for the intelligentsia. In the course of our revolutionary history, whether during the period of democratic revolution or during the socialist revolution and reconstruction, we could not have achieved victory in our revolution and reconstruction if the broad masses of the intellectuals had not played a positive role. In the new historical period, the massive rank and file of the intelligentsia who master modern science and culture will decide the success or failure of all modernization undertakings. To regard the intellectuals as a part of the working class and a major reliable force for the realization of the four modernizations completely coincides with our nation's realistic conditions. As middle-aged intellectuals hold the crucial position of carrying on the heritage and paving the way for our future generations within the ranks of the intelligentsia, as they were nurtured and grew up during the socialist period, and as they have undergone 20 to 30 years of tempering and training, sharing the same trials and tribulations with the party and the people, they deserve all the more respect. Those persons who deeply harbor improper sentiments in their hearts, disowning the intellectuals, casting aspersions on them and wishing to push them aside, are maintaining incorrect attitudes. Based on the party's policy on the intelligentsia, we must eradicate our subjective opinions and prejudices, liquidate the detrimental effect of "leftism," earnestly regard the intellectuals as a major reliable force, and treat them politically and ideologically without discrimination. Our conviction regarding the party's policy toward the intellectuals must not vacillate in the least, and we must not lump the intellectuals together as "unreliable" and "untrustworthy" simply because some individuals within the intellectual ranks entertain leanings toward bourgeois liberalism. We advocate that our party's leading cadres at all levels befriend and share the feelings of the intellectuals in politics and work. We must give them credit where credit is due, soothe and explain their doubts and worries, and patiently help them rectify their outlook if it is incorrect. All in all, we must vividly, realistically and effectively carry out ideological and political work with them, and intensify their self-awareness so they will relentlessly remold their world outlook.

We must realize that the overwhelming majority of middle-aged intellectuals fervently hope to give wide scope to their respective specialties and contribute their energy to our four modernization project. Although living under relatively difficult conditions, many outstanding middle-aged intellectuals are strongly responsible and dedicated in their desire to do their part for the country. Therefore, one basic task in order to demonstrate a serious regard for intellectuals is to use them boldly and reasonably. It is clear that in order to give full play to their crucial role, we must assign them to crucial positions. This further requires us to smash such antiquated prejudices as "taking account of class origin alone" and "arranging positions according to qualifications," and to make a new breakthrough in employing, nurturing, selecting and promoting intellectuals. In line with the Party Central Committee's demands for revolutionizing, rejuvenating, instilling knowledge and creating specialists among our cadre units, we must systematically and boldly promote middle-aged intellectuals with good political thinking and organizational management ability,

particularly middle-aged scientific and technological cadres engaged in leading work, and we must gradually change the structure of our cadre units. For those middle-aged persons with professional knowledge of their special subjects, we must create the essential conditions in order that they may assume more important tasks, speedily progress to become authoritative and leading persons in their respective subjects, and have their scholarly positions enhanced. At the same time, while using them, we must also pay attention to their cultivation by improving their basic theories and the level of their professional knowledge. On the basis of our general improvement, we must do a good job in key training work so that we can create a group of people with first-rate outstanding talent in all fields of science and technology, thereby enabling them to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of scientific and technological modernation in the eighties and nineties.

As regards the improvement of the intellectuals' working and living conditions, the party and the government have made great efforts in the past few years. However, it is noteworthy that many of them are still experiencing conditions of low pay, congested housing, heavy family burdens, insufficient rest and malnutrition, all of which require adequate attention and concern. The Party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that we must effectively help middle-aged intellectuals in solving their actual difficulties which should and can be solved with some effort. Thus, we can relieve them of their worries so that they can concentrate their energies on their work and undertakings.

Years of practice have proven that the broad masses of intellectuals and the party, with one heart and one mind, are capable of struggling together and overcoming all difficulties in their march toward national prosperity. Through further implementation of the party's policy vis-a-vis the intellectuals, the latter doubtless will be able profoundly to recognize their own historical mission during the adjustment period of our national economy and our socialist modernization, continue to struggle energetically and make greater contributions.

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PARTY AND STATE

NEED FOR SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION ADDRESSED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Xue Xi [5641 6932]: "Is Building a Socialist Spiritual Civilization an 'Expedient Measure'?"]

[Text] Building a high level socialist spiritual civilization is a long-term strategic task for the entire party and the people of the entire nation and is definitely not an "expedient measure" of the moment.

Truly, getting a hold on the building of a socialist spiritual civilization is an urgent task pressed upon us now by actual life. Because of the sabotage and disruption by the Lin Biao, Jiang Qing cliques for 10 long years, the political ideas, revolutionary ideals and moral principles formed in the minds of the people over a long period of political and ideological education and the set of excellent traditional work styles formed in the long period of revolutionary struggle suffered severe damage and this led to ideological confusion among the people, a lowering of moral standards and the corruption of social practices, and inflicted harsh wounds in the spiritual life of the party troops and the masses. In recent years, while carrying out the policy of opening up to the outside world, the corrupt ideologies and lifestyles of the bourgeoisie have continually flowed in, having a corroding effect on people with weak wills and on youths with little experience. Because of this, anarchistic and ultraindividualist tendencies such as pursuing material enjoyment, being lax in discipline, being boorish and arbitrary and violating laws and regulations have spread among a party of the people. If we do not get a firm grip on political and ideological work and make the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization an important part of our agenda, then the entire party and the people of the entire nation cannot be of a single mind, energetically working hard and throwing themselves into modernization construction with great revolutionary enthusiasm. We cannot form excellent moral practices among the people and further consolidate and develop the stable, unified political situation. Therefore, at present we truly have a need to encourage getting a hold on the construction of a spiritual civilization, and we must struggle to achieve pronounced turn for the better in social order, social practices and out party style.

But building a socialist spiritual civilization is an urgent matter and is also a long-term goal. The modernization construction that we are engaged in is socialist modernization construction. Because of this, in the areas of aims, channels and methods, it must have socialist characteristics and must proceed in a socialist direction. This requires that social, political and ideological conditions act as safeguards, seeing to it that the construction of a materialist civilization develops along a socialist track. A high level of democracy, a complete socialist legal system, a new spiritual face for the people and an educational, scientific culture that advances daily are these social, political and ideological conditions, and are also important elements of a socialist spiritual civilization. If we do not stress the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and work hard to create and develop these social, political and ideological conditions, then either modernization construction will not succeed; or, even if it is successful, it will not be socialist modernization. Socialist modernization must not only include the attainment of the levels of modern science and technology, labor productivity and standards of material life achieved by the capitalist nations, it should also include a high level of democracy and an advanced spiritual civilization that no capitalist nation can achieve. Developing a socialist spiritual civilization is an important mark distinguishing our socialist society from capitalist societies. In order to guarantee the future development of our socialist economy and socialist society, in the course of all modernization construction, at no time can we be lax about building a spiritual civilization. In basic terms, to build a socialist spiritual civilization we must cultivate and create succeeding generations of new socialist men. The development of the socialist cause, the realization of communist ideals depend on the continuing efforts of succeeding generations, on the cultivation and creation of succeeding generations of new men--education is an important thing. One important task in building a socialist spiritual civilization is to train youths to become a new generation of men possessing modern scientific knowledge and skills, communist ideals and noble moral sentiments. Being concerned with the growth of our young people, we must be concerned with the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. This is a matter that relates to the future of the nation and our peoples and which requires the long-term unswerving effort of the entire party and the people of the entire nation.

Therefore, saying that the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization is an expedient measure which "attacks only the symptoms" is one-sided and incorrect.

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PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

PROVINCES OBSERVE SOVIET ARMY DAY--Beijing, Feb 23 (Xinhua)--On the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, the responsible persons in the provincial and municipal people's governments and chapters of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Committee of Shenyang and Dalian in Liaoning Province, Changchun in Jilin Province, Harbin, Suifenhe, and Heihe in Heilongjiang, Wuhan in Hubei Province, Manzhouli in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region each presented wreaths at the Soviet Red Army Martyrs' Tombs and Memorial Monuments in their regions. The responsible persons of the provincial and municipal people's governments and the chapters of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Committee in Wuhan, Hubei Province presented wreaths at the Soviet Air Force volunteer martyrs' tombs. These Soviet Red Army martyrs sacrificed themselves in the war against fascism.
[Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 82 p 4]

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